

Sketch

And now to matters of state



Simon Hoggart

OFTEN while about how the Commons is generally three weeks behind the news. But when it's thrusting up to date, it can be even more embarrassing.

Yesterday MPs addressed the most prominent stories in the papers — Gaza's sacking from the World Cup squad, and the departure of Ginger Spice.

What happens is that they go into a self-conscious, aren't-we-darling, gosh, us MPs are human beings really, mode. Anne McIntosh (C, Vale of York) used a question about how sport can "combat social exclusion" to ask the Sports Minister, Tony Banks, what he thought about the exclusion of Paul Gascoigne.

Mr Banks, no doubt conscious that if he makes another splashy mistake he will be blamed for any Tunisia 5, England 0 scoreline, went all statesmanlike. His demeanour would have been appropriate for the subsequent statement, on Indian and Pakistani nuclear weapons.

It was, he said sombriely, "a matter of great national concern". Gleno Hoddle was to be congratulated on his "brave" decision, "and I suspect that the England team will do even better... without Gazza."

Moments later, Gareth R. Thomas (Lab, Harrow W), was on his feet begging ministers to join him in asking Geri Halliwell to "think again" about leaving.

(This is the kind of "I'm really one of the lads" questions that makes my teeth curl. Most Spice Girls fans de-camped to All Saints around four months ago, leaving the senior group as a well-loved but largely irrelevant national monument, like the Tower of London. Or the Dome.)

Tom Clarke, who turns out unexpectedly to be Minister for the Spice Girls, ran through a long list of the occasions when he had met the

impish soubrettes. (I wonder if they can recall every time they met Tom Clarke?)

He took a measured stance. "I am sure this is a little local difficulty, which they are perfectly capable of sorting out," he said, echoing Mr Blair's neo-libertarian view that government governs best when it governs least. Harold Wilson would have set up a royal commission, or at least had the girls round to Downing Street for round-the-clock talks with beer and sandwiches.

Soon afterwards, Peter Mandelson made a quite extraordinary remark. For months now he has been banging on about a game called "Surreal" — the game for the 21st Century, which will be featured in his Dome.

It now turns out that there is no such pestime. No rules, no players, no commentators, no equipment, not even a pathetic Gazza figure trying to drink lager underwater. Richard Spring, a Tory frontbencher, asked if this "fabricated non-existent game" was not "complete and utter surrealism".

The Minister without Portfolio (who was, as usual, clutching his portfolio) marked Minister without Portfolio does what he always does when caught out. He sneers. "The reshuffle beckons," he snarled at Mr Spring, before going on to say that "the Serious Games Zone will include the sort of 21st Century games for which the term 'Surreal' was an illustrative title."

What a magnificent get-out. Carmen would say: "The £100,000 mentioned was merely an illustrative figure demonstrating the kind of sum I would hope to have paid you."

The Eldorado Mine does not, of itself, exist, but allows you to conceptualise the sort of gold-mining enterprise you might wish to invest in.

A colleague was in Notting Hill this past weekend, and spotted Mandelson in his Cool Britannia casual gear of white T-shirt, navy shorts, dark glasses and a little black backpack, like a 16-year-old girl off clubbing. With his high forehead, and Quentin Tarantino, "Mr Pink", brushed back hair, he said it made one of the most terrifying sights she had encountered.

Review

Flamenco proves it's back in style

Robin Denselow

Juan Martin and Mercedes Alhambra Queen Elizabeth Hall

FLAMENCO is back in fashion, and rightly so. It is, after all, one of the great enduring musical styles of Europe, as resilient as the blues, and equally varied in its different forms and the still-developing fusions that have evolved from it.

It first emerged in southern Spain 500 years ago, after Indian and Arabic styles that had been moved west and north by gypsy migrations of Moorish invasions, became intertwined with local Spades and Jewish culture. From this unlikely melting pot there developed music and dance styles that were remarkable for their emotional intensity quite as much as their history.

Then came rock'n'roll, flamenco lost its mass appeal for Spanish youth, and there seemed a real danger that the music might lose its soul as it became a novelty for the tourist market. Now, with the nuevo flamenco revival, the music is back with a vengeance, and in a whole variety of forms.

There are those who are creating new music after retracing the history of flamenco and its early links with Andalus, Arabic and North African styles. The acoustic Spanish band Radio Tarifa have shown some of the possibilities, while even the British Asian club hero, Nitin Sawhney, himself an impressive flamenco guitarist, fuses flamenco with Indian styles in his current experimental work.

All of those would have made welcome additions to the five-concert Arte Fla-

menco celebration of the new Spanish musical renaissance, on the South Bank.

The opening artist was Juan Martin, a one-time student of Paco de Lucia, whose mixture of new composition and historical works is very much in the tradition of Radio Tarifa. His instrumental line-up showed what one should expect.

Playing to a packed QEH, he perched on a stool, cradling his guitar, surrounded by his singer, Abdul Salaem Kheir, playing the ancient Arabic lute, the oud, a percussionist playing hand drums and the Indian tabla, and flute and clarinet players.

Their repertoire veered between the ancient and modern, from Sephardic songs from the 13th century through to self-composed pieces in which delicate guitar solos were matched against repeated clarinet phrases.

Then there were sections that veered towards jazz improvisation, sections where the guitar and oud swooped solos as they built up an almost bluesy riff, and sections in which the influences veered more directly to the Arab work, as with the treatment of a song by Lebanese's legendary singer Fairuz.

This was virtuoso playing, for sure, but with a difference. Intensity and emotion were there, in patches, but Juan Martin's skill was in creating unexpected textures and colours within the flamenco setting.

There were a few wild guitar flurries but much of the playing was thoughtful, stately and mesmeric — though the final work-out against more frantic tabla and oud showed that this "new flamenco" still has the old passion and energy.

Documents show advisers top priority was to prevent 'alarmist publicity that could do much harm'

Officials feared BSE panic

James Melville

MINISTERS were advised 11 years ago to take a low-key approach in public about BSE — then a new disease — so as not to provoke hysterical demands for draconian Government measures and international bans on British beef, according to previously classified official documents.

Internal memos and minutes from the summer of 1987, released to the BSE Inquiry by the Ministry of Agriculture, reveal that civil servants and veterinarians believed it would be "inappro-

priate and premature" to impose restrictions on cattle herds. They were concerned about worrying people over health risks although "there is no reason at all to believe such risks exist".

But ministers said establishing whether there was a risk was of the highest priority. It was another year before restrictions were placed on animal feed and movement of infected cattle, two before all cattle of all ages were removed from the human food chain and nine before the Government conceded a possible link between BSE and human disease.

Eleven years later, "human BSE" is so far thought to have claimed 26 lives, BSE has been identified in well over 170,000

cattle, millions more have been slaughtered, and there is a world-wide ban on British beef exports, although Northern Ireland has just been exempted. The crisis has cost taxpayers nearly \$4 billion.

Ministers were informed of the disease in cattle in June 1987, seven months after Government vets identified it, although cases occurred at least as early as April 1985.

Ray Bradley, a pathologist at the Central Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge, advised in June there should be publication of findings on BSE "subject to the political implications being acceptable". The discovery should bring "deserved prestige" to the ministry, its advisory ser-

vices and vets. A minute of a meeting later that month reveals that Dr Howard Rees, then the chief veterinary officer, warned the Permanent Secretary at the ministry, Sir Michael Franklin, that he was "primarily concerned with the public representation of our response to the disorder... irresponsible, alarmist publicity could do much harm. It might also jeopardise our export trade."

Sir Michael, who retired in October that year, thought the best way to proceed would be a low-key, scientific speech to the British Cattle Veterinary Association, a short factual report to the Veterinary Record research journal, and investigations into possible

links with human diseases. Ministers should acknowledge the new disease and explain there was no cause for alarm.

In July a memo to ministers from the head of the ministry's Animal Health Division, John Suich, advocated a "careful approach", as "ill-informed publicity could lead to hysterical demands for immediate draconian Government measures." This could alarm other countries into banning British cattle, semen and embryos. There should be no restrictions on herds in the absence of knowledge about BSE and "a definitive test in the live host". There is still no such test.

Dr William Watson, direc-

tor of the Weybridge laboratory, said in July 1987 that it would take four to five years to establish whether BSE could be transmitted to humans.

In records of one meeting, Donald Thompson MP, then a junior agriculture minister, suggested research might find the disease "acceptable" in terms of its economic impact. If an export risk was found, "we should consider asking the industry for funds".

Sir Michael told the inquiry yesterday: "I think it is very understandable that when you have a new phenomenon about which you know so little there is a danger that it can be misunderstood and misinterpreted."



Susie Maroney, with the cage designed to protect her from sharks, sets off from the Mexican island of Isla Mujeres at the start of her epic swim to Cuba

PHOTOGRAPH: CLAUDIO CRUZ

Lady in a cage sees off sharks to finish epic swim

Tom Gibb in Havana

AFTER a swim through shark-infested waters which lasted two nights and a day, marathon swimmer Susie Maroney waded ashore at dawn yesterday with nothing worse than a swollen throat. Her 128-mile epic from Mexico to Cuba set a new world record in unassisted ocean swimming.

To keep off the sharks and the larger jellyfish, the 23-year-old Australian swam in a cage towed behind a boat. Inside the cage she wore a lycra skin suit to protect her from tiny stinging jellyfish, which can cause painful skin rashes.

She had originally planned to swim another 17 miles around the Cuban coast to Maria La Gorda.

But at the last minute she decided to turn around the western point of the island. However, Cuban authorities told her to keep going a few more miles to the first small beach at Las Tunas.

After she had walked, half-crawled ashore, she said: "I am all sore now. But it is just the best feeling when you hit land. I've been training for it and I love the challenge."

Throughout the swim, her mother and two brothers gave her encouragement from support vessels.

Her brothers got into the water with her to swim the last stretch, when she had to abandon the cage to negotiate shallow reefs leading up to the beach.

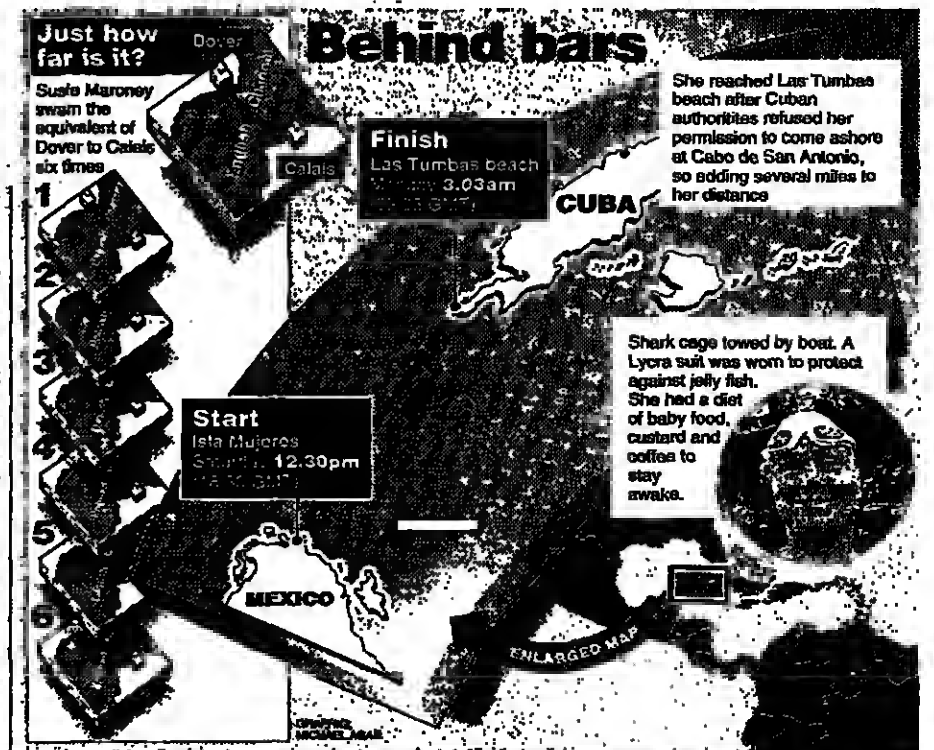
The organisers had been worried as she approached land about the danger from

sharks, which often feed around the reefs at night. But there were no incidents.

Ms Maroney's endurance swim in the waters around Cuba have made her a national institution. Cuban radio has broadcast programmes about her, telling how in her early years she used swimming as part of a treatment against asthma.

Cubans were told how she prepared for her latest exploit with a diet of baby foods, marshmallow and custard.

She first tried to swim from Havana to Pinar del Rio, but had to be plucked from the sea, exhausted, a few miles short of her goal. Last year she repeated the attempt, this time successfully, swimming 108 miles to Key West.



US-style district attorneys for revamped CPS

continued from page one reasons for which must be investigated," it says. Likewise, the few statistics available showed downgrading of charges happened most often in cases of serious crime, public order offences and traffic accidents causing death.

More than half of all acquittals in crown court result from the judge throwing the case out or directing the jury to acquit. Though there were often good reasons, such as a witness failing to appear, "the statistic is a cause for concern," the report says, adding CPS performance "is not as good as it should be".

Sir John's team found that the 1993 reorganisation weakened the service into a national body. "Nevertheless we believe that the price paid

in the over-centralisation of management was too great. With the benefit of hindsight we conclude that, however good its intentions, the 1993 reorganisation was on balance a mistake."

A "teamworking" initiative set up by Dame Barbara Cusack, "much resentment" among staff, and had not resulted in more experienced lawyers spending more time on serious cases.

"We estimate that the top 400 lawyers in the CPS spend less than a third of their time on casework and advocacy. We think this is undesirable."

The inquiry was unable to assess whether the CPS was to blame for a fall in convictions, because statistics were contradictory: Court Service figures showed a decline in

convictions between 1986 and 1995. CPS statistics showed the opposite. The report calls for one set of figures.

The chief executive will take over the bulk of the administrative work, leaving the next DPP to concentrate on prosecution and the legal process.

Some senior QCs have already been approached about the director's job, though the post will be filled by open competition. A Bar insider said Heather Hallett QC, the Bar's chairman, had been sounded out, but declined.

Mr Addison, aged 47, a career civil servant, will relinquish his current job as director of the Better Regulation Unit at the Cabinet Office, which he took up last

September. He has also worked at the Health and Safety Executive, the Employment Department and the Training Agency.

The Attorney General, John Morris, who commissioned the Glidewell report, said: "The Government accepts the main thrust of the report for reordering priorities to focus more on the core business of prosecuting, greater separation of management from legal work, greater autonomy for the areas and better prospects for the staff."

"The Government will publish a formal response to the recommendations, setting out our response to each recommendation, whether it will be implemented, and if so, how." The report was welcomed by the Bar and the Law Society.

Main points

□ Chief crown prosecutors for each area in the style of US district attorneys, "people of stature in the local community" accountable for decisions and on a level with judges and chief constables, with as much freedom as possible to run their areas in their own way

□ A less centralised management structure

□ A new chief executive to take over the administrative function, leaving the Director of Public Prosecutions to concentrate on the legal function

□ Staff released from the burden of management and ex-

cessive paper-pushing, and allowed to get on with prosecuting as the priority

□ Headquarters role limited to setting the national framework, supervising resources and monitoring the areas

□ For central casework (which deals with the most serious cases) external recruitment, more staff, better training and improved casework audit

□ Takeover of the prosecution process by CPS immediately after charge laid, arranging the initial hearing in magistrate's court, seeing to availability, warning and care of witnesses

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4 The most secret crime

The NSPCC reports that 70 per cent of paedophiles are closely related to their victim — and, contrary to popular belief, they were not always men

The epidemic in our midst

Child abuse has only recently crept into the nation's consciousness. In the first part of a four-day special investigation, Nick Davies establishes the nature of paedophilia

The most secret crime

IN NOVEMBER last year, every newspaper in Britain carried the story of how Scotland Yard had worked with police forces around the country to raid the rooms of teachers at private schools in search of evidence of their involvement in a paedophile ring. The more interesting story, however, was one that never happened. In the weeks before the operation, specialist detectives from the Paedophile Unit at Scotland Yard had discussed with Thames Valley the possibility of raiding a teacher at the most prestigious private school in the country — Eton College.

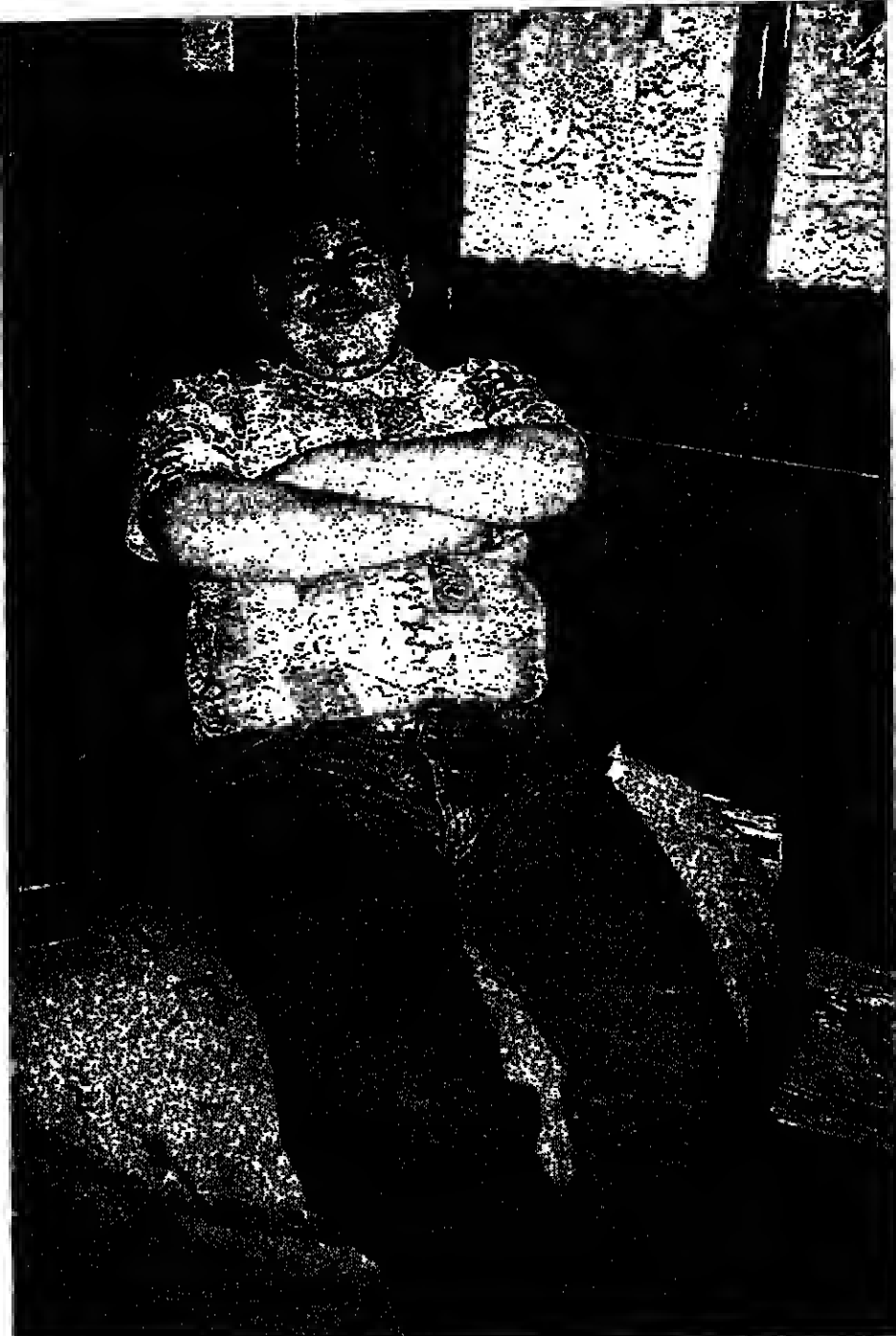
The move started after a teacher who had recently left Eton went to Thames Valley police and claimed that one of his colleagues had been indecently assaulting boys at the school. Detectives discovered that the suspect had been the target of similar allegations in the past, and that police in Yorkshire had seized a collection of child pornography and found letters from the teacher in which he referred to "sending the happy items". Clearly, this did not amount to proof that the teacher was guilty. His former colleague may have had a grudge against him; the letters in Yorkshire may have had some innocent explanation; other witnesses, who also suspected him, may simply have been mistaken. But the other raids in the series were being planned on the basis of similar intelligence, which Scotland Yard believed

was strong enough to demand that suspects be interviewed and their property searched. Yet when the raids took place Thames Valley held back in the Eton case, arguing that the evidence was too weak to justify action. The result: the truth about the suspected abuser was never found. Earlier last year, the Guardian revealed the international police hunt for two unidentified men who had made the "Bjorn tape", a chilling video which recorded their relentless sexual assault on an adolescent Dutch boy who was carried in front of the camera, limp and hooded, before being strapped into a chair where he was defenceless against the indulgence of his two attackers. Following the story, which was linked to an ITV documentary, Dutch police traced Bjorn's accent to an area in the north of Holland, where they combed through files of reported child abuse — and found him. It turned out that he had contacted the authorities a year earlier to complain that a Dutch man, whom he named, had been drugging and raping him since he was only three years old, most recently with the assistance of an English man. The Dutch man had been tried and — in the absence of the video — he had been acquitted. Now, the tape not only proved that the boy had been telling the truth in all its grim detail, but it also confirmed the identity of the English man who had taken part. He is John Peters, a former soldier who went AWOL in the

early 1970s after being charged with having sex with a 14-year-old boy in public toilets near his base in Sutton Coldfield. Since then, Peters has been convicted in Denmark of a separate offence of child abuse. Although Bjorn's Dutch abuser has now been tried again in Holland and convicted, Peters remains at liberty. Just as he evaded the police in Sutton Coldfield in the 1970s, so now he has evaded them again in Holland, simply by crossing a border. The result: the abuser has escaped. That same story in the Guardian also disclosed the activities of Warwick Spinks, a British paedophile then serving a sentence of five years for abducting and raping two homeless boys from the streets of London. He had sold one of them into a brothel in Amsterdam. Spinks is a paedophile of

grandiose ambition who ran an agency in Britain which sold boys to like-minded punters, and then by moved to Amsterdam where, as the Guardian disclosed, he worked in brothels and joined a group of British men who produced videos in which five boys were alleged to have been raped and murdered for the pleasure of viewers. As he approached the end of his five-year sentence, Spinks was transferred from prison to a probation hostel in south London where, last September, he was asked to fill in a form so that the police could enter his details on the new register of sex offenders. Spinks, however, refused to fill in the form. He simply walked away from the hostel and sent his probation officer a postcard with an invitation to come and see him in Amsterdam. The result: another abuser has escaped. The sexual abuse of children is a special crime, not simply because of the damage it does to victims, nor even because of the anger and fear it provokes in communities, but more particularly because it is so easy — easy to commit, easy to get away with. It is physically easier for a rapist to overpower a child than an adult. In February of this year, police reported that a paedophile had boarded a train outside Brighton one evening and abducted not one, but three young boys, aged between eight and eleven. Police said that the man forced the three boys to get off in the village of Glynde, where he matched them into the public toilets and indecently assaulted all three of them before threatening to kill them, raping one of them and putting them all back on the train. Equally, it is easier to confuse a child than an adult. A woman who spent four years from the age of seven, being raped regularly by her stepfather, told the Guardian she had never thought to complain. "I thought it was normal, I thought everyone was going home from school and being hurt by their dad." Children have emerged from abuse to report variously that there was no point in telling because no one would believe them and they would be put into care or, conversely, that the abusive parent would be sent to prison, thus destroying the family and bringing hardship and misery to the other parent. Children are combed by their abusers in a way that no adult would be. Bruce McLean, for example, who is serving nine years for indecent assaults in Cheshire, was using Manchester United tickets to entrap boys. A man who is now awaiting trial for producing a small orgy of child pornography videos in the north of England bought adolescent girls with Kentucky Fried Chicken and ice-creams, according to one who has spoken to the Guardian. The ease of the crime is reflected in its scale. No one knows the exact numbers, but to construct a picture is to watch an arithmetical explosion. Start with a hard fact. At the last count, there were 2,100 child sex abusers behind the bars of British jails. Now think of all those who have previously been convicted but who have been released back into the community. You have to multiply by 50: according to the Home Office Research Department, there are 106,000 convicted paedophiles in the community.

Police last week confirmed that the late MP Peter Morrison (left) had been picked up twice and never brought to trial. There appeared to be no trace of either incident in official records



Escaped... Convicted abuser Warwick Spinks disappeared on his release

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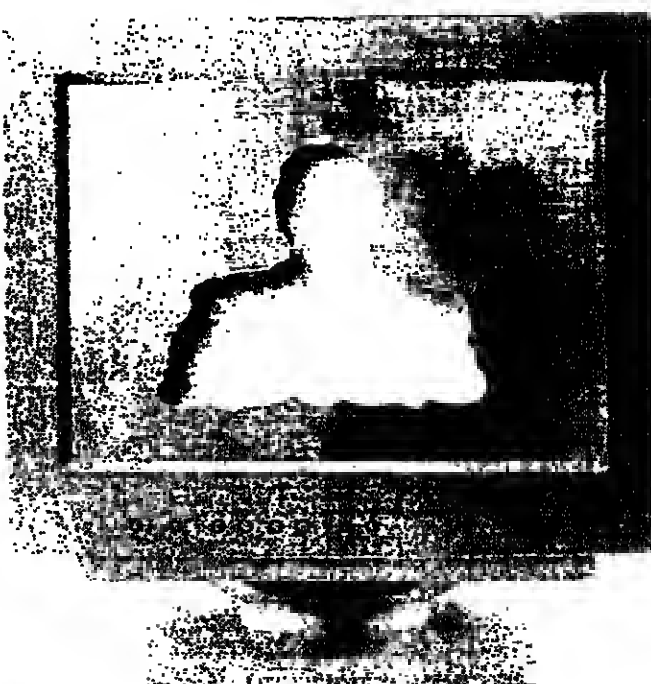
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Today in Britain there are probably 1.1 million paedophiles at large



In the wake of the damning Glidewell report, **Clare Dyer** reports on the fall in morale and efficiency at the centralised prosecution service

Ill-starred CPS became butt of jokes in court

THE CPS has been ill-starred since its birth 12 years ago, when it was set up to separate the decision on whether to prosecute from the police investigative process. Up to that point, both functions had been carried out by police.

Critics of the service believe it got off on the wrong foot because the government chose to set up a nationalised, centralised service instead of the locally-based model recommended in 1981 by the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure headed by Sir Cyril Phillips. That decision, with hindsight, was wrong, says the Glidewell report.

The reorganisation Labour announced when it took office last May will produce a service much closer to the model envisaged by the Phillips royal commission 17 years ago, with 42 locally based areas matching those of police forces.

Not only was the model wrong, but the service was introduced too hastily and with too few resources. The market for lawyers was booming and inevitably the CPS, with

'There was too much monitoring and not enough prosecuting'

its relatively low salaries, could not fill its posts.

CPS lawyers, often inadequately prepared or with vital documents or witnesses missing, became the butt of gibes in courts. Problems were particularly severe in London, where legally qualified stipendiary magistrates were

Barbara Mills, then running the Serious Fraud Office, took over. The service was reorganised, reducing the number of areas from 31 to 13. It was from this point, according to Neil Addison, a former senior crown prosecutor, that things went badly wrong. Mr Addison was pushed out of the service in 1994 after writing a critical article.

The areas were unwieldy, corresponding neither to regional crime squad areas or to regional court circuits. One area stretched from Chester to Windsor and covered five police forces. Crown prosecutors were unable to forge links with senior police officers.

Dame Barbara's enthusiasm for management was such that she took over the chief executive as well as the DPP role. The service became swamped in a sea of bureaucracy. Lawyers complained that they spent most of their time filling in forms rather than prosecuting — the reason for their existence.

"Too much money was spent on being a government department," said Mr Addison. "There was too much

checking and monitoring of work, and not enough front-line prosecuting."

Morale plummeted. In a survey two years ago, 75 per cent said they disliked the CPS as a workplace, 68 per cent were dissatisfied with their jobs and 89 per cent were critical of management.

The "unholy trinity" of Dame Barbara and her two senior managers made a fundamental mistake, said Mr Addison, now practising at the criminal Bar. "They fell for the myth that you could run the entire service, every detail of the service, from London."

"There is a feeling that there has not been strategic leadership. There hasn't been a year since the CPS was set up when there has not been a fundamental upheaval in its organisation."

The Glidewell report concludes that the CPS "has the potential to become a lively, successful and esteemed part of the criminal justice system". But "sadly, none of these adjectives applies to the service as a whole at present".



Dame Barbara Mills... 'Fell for the myth that you could run the entire service from London'

PHOTOGRAPH: GAVIN SMITH

And lo, the biblical sum did not add up

Nick Hopkins and Keith Devlin

WHEN the Bible Code was launched, even the most grudging cynics had to admit something astonishing was afoot. The book claimed to have discovered hidden messages within the scriptures which predicted major events in world history.

References to the second world war, the Gulf conflict, the assassination of JFK and the resignation of Richard Nixon had apparently been found in the Old Testament.

The book became a best-seller on both sides of the Atlantic, and tabloid newspapers fought for the serialisation rights. The code had been discovered by academics and unravelled by computers, so it had to be right, didn't it? Apparently not.

In fact, it is probably bunkum. According to a new study, the first serious analysis of the book since it was launched last year, the code which unlocked the Bible's secrets has no validity.

Three researchers have discovered that the code-breaking technique called Equal Letter Skip could be applied to any lengthy book with the same results. The amazing revelations are no more than coincidences they say — and to prove the point they have used Moby Dick to "predict" the assassination of Leon Trotsky.

Initially, Maya Bar-Hillel, Dror Bar-Natan and Brendan McKay — all respected mathematicians — began scrutinizing the book with an open mind. They studied the theory behind it, and then tested it.

The "messages" in the Bible had been found by Equal Letter Skip which works by taking the letter of any word in a given script, then jumping forward a fixed number of letters to a second letter, and then a third, fourth etc. etc.

When Ellyahu Rips, an Israeli expert in quantum physics, applied ELS to the Hebrew version of the Bible, recognisable names and dates seemed to emerge.

Mr Drosnin, a journalist with the Washington Post, heard about the findings and began to investigate.

To begin with, he was

sceptical but was won over when the name Yitshak Rabin appeared next to the word assassinate — a year before the Israeli prime minister was killed.

Although this seemed extraordinary, Bar-Hillel, Bar-Natan and McKay insist it was chance, rather than divine intervention.

They argue in their study, published in *Chance*, a periodical published by the American Statistical Association, that with a text as long as the books of the Old Testament — Genesis alone has 78,064 — you are bound to find words, or partial words using ELS.

Professor McKay, who lectures at the Australian National University, applied the system to Moby Dick and found "predictive" the assassination of Mr Rabin, Martin Luther King and Trotsky.

The paper is also scornful of Mr Drosnin, quoting from an interview to *Newsweek* magazine in which he had stated: "When my critics said a message about the assassination of a prime minister in Moby Dick, I'll believe them."

The study will come as a huge relief to the religious community, which was irritated by what it regarded as the trivialisation of the Bible. Jonathan Romain, a consultant of the Reform Synagogue of Great Britain, thought the book was "too preposterous for words", and would become "a handbook for would-be Mystic Messiahs".

The study has also been welcomed by maths experts in the UK, who were reluctant to condemn the book until a proper examination had been completed.

Fred Piper, professor of cryptography and security at the Royal Holloway College, London, said: "One always suspected the book was nonsense, and this seems to be the proof. I don't doubt Mr Drosnin's sincerity. I think he genuinely believes there is a secret code hidden in the Bible."

But the study has not been welcomed by Weidenfeld and Nicolson which publishes the book in the UK. A spokesman said: "Some experts say one thing, and another lot of experts say another. I am sure there have been studies which back up the book's methodology."

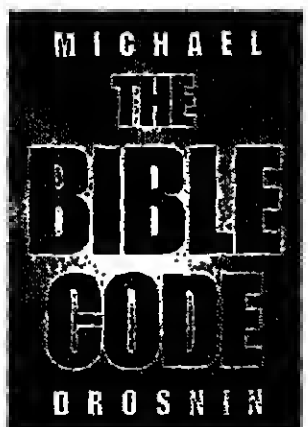
into the top of my scalp." Mr Jones denies the accusations. He pleaded not guilty to assault occasioning actual bodily harm and causing criminal damage to Mr Gear's caravan.

He told the court they had "thrashed around" on the floor after Mr Gear swore at him. "It was not a fight, it was more like a trial of strength. There were no punches thrown by either of us."

The footballer, who has lived since 1994 with his wife and two children in the house in Hertfordshire and his father built, spent November 11 last year shooting on another property. He told the court he had visited two pubs that night but had only had a



The assassination of Kennedy... allegedly predicted in the Bible along with second world war and Nixon's resignation



How it works

THE method used to "decode" the Bible was developed by Ellyahu Rips and his colleague Doron Witrum.

To begin with, they searched Genesis using an Equal Letter Skip of 49 — where the letters plucked out of the text and used to make words were 49 letters apart — but subsequently they changed the ELS time and again.

The mathematicians looked through the text horizontally, vertically,

and in diagonals to try to find patterns. They found them. In pockets of text, they uncovered names of famous rabbis.

Rips and Witrum did some control tests, but concluded the results could not be put down to chance. They wrote a controversial paper, published in the *Statistical Science Journal* four years ago.

Michael Drosnin took up the and applied it to the scriptures, unravelling names and dates.

For the new study, Maya Bar-Hillel, Dror Bar-Natan

and Brendan McKay took the names of rabbis, and searched for them using ELS in a Hebrew translation of War and Peace. They found them.

The astonishing result from Genesis can be replicated, said their report. The scientists argued that Rips and Witrum had not properly applied their ELS to other narratives.

They concluded: "Single words can be found not only in Genesis, but in any other sufficiently long text."

Nick Hopkins and Keith Devlin



The killing of Trotsky... 'found' in the pages of Moby Dick using the same system of jumping a fixed number of letters

Soccer star bit man's head in row, court told

Ruaridh Nicol

FOOTBALL star Vinnie Jones bit, punched and stamped on a neighbour in the Home Counties village of Redburn, St Albans magistrates court heard yesterday.

The footballer, who has played for Leeds, Chelsea and Wimbledon and is now assistant player-manager of QPR, allegedly attacked Timothy Gear in his mobile home after the 27-year-old tampered with a stile Mr Jones had built on a nearby public walkway.

"I opened the door, the first thing I saw was Vincent Jones's face," said Mr Gear. "He grabbed me by the shoulders and put his teeth

glass of wine and half a Guinness because he was driving. In the second pub he met his gardener, who he said was upset because Mr Gear, who runs a riding school next to Mr Jones' house, had removed a stile the footballer had built to stop fly-tipping.

At 11 o'clock, as Mr Jones made his way back to the house, he saw a light on in the mobile home where Mr Gear lived at the time, and decided to have a word. He banged on the door and then saw Mr Gear at the window, he said. "I just said to him, 'What's happening with your stile?' and he said 'Fuck your stile'. The next minute the door flies open and his me on the shoulder."

Mr Gear then pulled the

door shut. Mr Jones tried to grab it and trapped his hand. "Then I went to the window and banged on the window, and it smashed," Mr Jones said. "I was annoyed."

Mr Gear said that after Mr Jones bit him on the head he forced his way in. "He entered the mobile home and struck me with a punch just on the bridge of my nose," said Mr Gear.

"He leant over me while I was on the floor, and this is when I smelt alcohol on his breath. At that moment, he punched me again. I was very dazed and frightened by it all. I was asking him to stop it all the time."

He was giving me an occasional kick to the body and thighs... the abuse carried on language-wise and then he tried to stamp on my head. He managed to do that successfully three or four times."

Both agree that the fight was broken up by neighbour Pauline Baron who had just arrived home from work. "They were pushing and shoving each other," she told the court. "I said 'For f... sake stop it, you'll wake up my family.'"

When they kept pushing each other she walked away and then, seeing her husband had woken up, returned. She pushed Mr Jones out.

Mr Gear then went to his parents' house, who called the police. Mr Jones was charged and kept overnight.

The case continues today.



Vinnie Jones pleaded not guilty in court yesterday

PHOTOGRAPH: SEAN SMITH

Firemen find body of girl, 12

POLICE were last night hunting the killer of a 12-year-old girl who set fire to her body after abducting and murdering her.

The remains of Lauren Carhart were found on wasteland behind a garage in Crumpsall, Manchester.

Detectives believe she may have been kidnapped as she walked home from a nearby tram stop after a day out in the city centre.

Police were interviewing a man in connection with the murder but he had not been arrested. They had also spoken to a friend of the dead girl's who had been due to accompany her home.

A post mortem examination was held yesterday but the results were not released. It is understood the body was so badly burned that formal identification would only be possible through dental records but neighbours named Lauren as the victim.

A neighbour, Carol Power, said: "It's difficult for me to talk about it because I knew her quite well and I'm grieving for her. I think it's terrible because she was such a lovely little girl. My grandson was often out playing with her. The family are absolutely devastated."

Another neighbour said: "You used to see her around quite a lot. She had a 16-year-old boyfriend, but I think they may have split up quite recently."

"She was popular with the other kids and was never in any trouble."

"I've got kids myself and when I heard how it might have happened, on the way back from the tram, I thought there but for the grace of God. I'm sure her mum, Jill, will be in pieces."

Lauren, who was a pupil at nearby Abraham Moss high school, was reported missing early yesterday when she failed to return home from a trip into central Manchester.

Four hours earlier, at 8pm, the fire brigade were called to a fire on wasteland which at first they thought was blazing rubbish. It is understood police found clothing and jewellery belonging to Lauren at the scene.

Yesterday flowers were laid outside the garage, BEM Motors, and it was sealed off as police forensic teams examined the wasteland behind. A small piece of parkland next door and an embankment on the tram line which runs alongside were also painstakingly searched.

Dogs' dinner bites at quarantine laws

Ian Black
Diplomatic Editor

IT is being billed as the diplomatic event of the season, but one with unusual bite. Forget champagne and champagne and bring a bone, for the Czech ambassador is hosting a pet party.

The bash on June 21 has been arranged for Cutty, an 11-year-old grey schauzer owned by envoy Pavel Seifert, coming home after six lonely months in quarantine.

Joining the chaps in pin-stripes and their pets on the ambassador's lawn in Hampstead, north London, will be the former Hong Kong governor, Chris Patten, a critic of the quarantine laws after leaving his Norfolk terriers, Whisky and Soda, in France rather than consigning them to six months in the kennels.

Czechs are working hard but discreetly to prove their credentials for membership of Nato and the European Union, but they are making it clear that Britain's anti-rabies laws should go. "Obviously we cannot be political, but we do sympathise with all the poor animals that have to go through this ordeal,"

said press counsellor Zdena Gabalova, whose French bulldog, Eddie, is also celebrating his freedom.

Even the most anglophile of foreign envoys are exercised by the quarantine laws. Former American ambassador Ray Setlow once complained they were a "dog's breakfast".

Personal tragedies have brought breaches of protocol: Henrik Sorensen, a Danish attaché, called for change after the death of his daughter's pet spitzel in West Sussex kennels.

Campaigners led by Lady Fretwell, wife of a former British ambassador to France, say nearly 100 pets a year die separated from their owners and home comforts.

The Czech embassy points out that Cutty and Eddie will have no problems when they return home or in the transit countries of France and Germany, where pet passports and anti-rabies vaccination records are accepted.

"We have had some answers already from guests who are coming with their dogs," Ms Gabalova said last night. "But we don't yet know what breeds they are."

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Reformist win in Montenegro puts Milosevic at risk

Jonathan Steele in Podgorica

SLOBODAN Milosevic has suffered a blow from voters in Montenegro that could destroy what remains of the Yugoslav Federation and prevent his re-election as its president.

They gave the reformist parties a big enough majority in Sunday's parliamentary elections to block constitutional changes and undercut Mr Milosevic's power.

Fears that he might refuse to accept the result and use the army to impose a state of emergency waned when his ally Momir Bulatovic, the head of the losing Socialist National Party, acknowledged defeat.

These polls could not be considered either free or fair because of the media blockade and police harassment, but the counting was in order and the party will accept the will of the people, Mr Bulatovic said.

His supporters, who tend to be elderly workers in now-closed state factories, sat glumly outside the party's headquarters after the polls closed, but as defeat sank in they drifted away without a fight. Montenegro's young president, Milo Djukanovic, had urged his supporters not to gloat and only a few fired victory shots into the air in the early hours.

A handful of cars drove round town with banners supporting his slogan "For a Better Life".

But off the streets the celebration was intense and in the police headquarters bottles of rak were being passed around as officers sang Montenegrin victory songs. Support from the police is a strong element in Mr Djukanovic's confidence in resisting pressures from Belgrade.

The Milosevic factor was a main campaign issue. Walls were plastered with posters showing his eyes and nose in close-up and the word "Enough".

Mr Djukanovic, who has won strong support internationally, says he wants to democratise Yugoslavia and make common cause with the pro-European parties in the Serbian opposition. He has threatened to leave Yugoslavia if reforms go on being blocked. This would end the federation, since the other four



Communist who became a capitalist king

MILODJUKANOVIC (above) became the world's youngest prime minister in 1991, aged 29. An economics graduate, he was then a member of the ruling Socialist Party — the former communists.

On the eve of Yugoslavia's disintegration he was a virulent nationalist, indistinguishable from Slobodan Milosevic.

During the Bosnian war, Montenegro was a route for smuggling petrol and cigarettes to Serbia and Mr Djukanovic became wealthy by controlling the legal and illegal commerce.

But after three terms in office he saw Yugoslavia's economic plight and blamed Mr Milosevic's blocking reforms.

Attacking Mr Milosevic's xenophobia and his exploitation of the myth of Serbs as everyone's victim, he said: "We must turn the criticism directed against us on to ourselves. We must sober up and awaken from our legends and dreams."

republics left six years ago when Mr Milosevic started on his failed crusade for a "Greater Serbia".

Mr Djukanovic has been ambiguous on whether Montenegro will secede. He says he is against it, as long as there is a chance of the federation becoming a modern democracy with a full market economy.

"Do you want to live under the yoke of Milosevic and his wife as outcasts from the

world or as a free and proud people in a reformed, democratic state," he asked at an election rally.

Montenegro, which has only 650,000 people compared with Serbia's 10 million, is dependent on Serbia for electricity, raw materials and food. But it has a stunning coastline and could benefit from tourism.

Mr Djukanovic's party had just under 50 per cent of the vote after 94 per cent of the ballots were counted, but it can rely on support for a clear majority from a handful of MPs representing the Albanian minority, and the Liberal Alliance, which favours full independence.

The result creates a new crisis for Mr Milosevic. He has been hoping to change the constitution to take control of Montenegro's police and give himself the right to a second term as president.

This now looks impossible. Under Yugoslavia's post-communist constitution, Montenegro has 20 seats, the same as Serbia, in the upper house of the federal assembly.

Having recently ended the hardline and semi-fascist Serbian Radical Party into the Serbian government, Mr Milosevic controls some 15 of the Serbian seats.

He needed at least 12 from Montenegro for the two-thirds majority required to change the constitution. But Sunday's results barely give him the six extra he needs to pass legislation, which can be done by simple majority.

Mr Djukanovic's first move at the federal level may be to try to unseat Mr Bulatovic, the recently appointed federal prime minister. The Montenegrin government refuses to accept the move, which was made in the dying days of the last federal assembly.

He may also question Mr Milosevic's policy on Kosovo. Mr Djukanovic supports the idea of international mediation, rejected so far by Belgrade.

The Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe applauded the integrity and lack of violence in the election, though it rebuked Mr Djukanovic for the way his party used state television and the main newspaper for one-sided news coverage and to denigrate the Bulatovic camp.

But it said that Serbian state media, which can be seen here, countered with equally biased coverage.



A supporter celebrates Milo Djukanovic's win in Sunday's poll

Tsar's burial faces royal Russian snub

Doubt about the authenticity of the remains may prompt a boycott, writes **James Meek** in Moscow

BICKERING among the key participants in Russia's first royal funeral for more than a century means that many important guests — including Boris Yeltsin — may not turn up.

The remains of Tsar Nicholas II, his family and their servants, executed in a cellar in Yekaterinburg by Bolsheviks in 1918, are due to be buried before a host of Russian dignitaries, European royals and Orthodox priests in St Petersburg's Peter and Paul cathedral on June 17.

But the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, Patriarch Alexy II, has said he may not be able to attend. He is under pressure from conservatives in the Church who refuse to believe that the exhaustive tests made on the remains — essentially bones — prove they are from members of the Romanov family.

A decision on the patriarch's involvement will be taken by the Orthodox synod next week, but Mr Yeltsin has suggested that he is unlikely to take part if Alexy is not there.

If the patriarch does not attend, it is not clear which members of the priesthood will conduct the ceremony, an elaborate ritual partly based on the last Russian royal burial, of Nicholas' father Alexander, in 1894.

Yesterday the self-styled head of the Russian royal house, Grand Duchess Maria Vladimirovna, said that she might not attend the funeral either. One of the main factors in her decision would be whether or not the patriarch and the president were there.

The grand duchess is a direct descendant of Nicholas' uncle, Grand Duke Vladimir. Her son, George, is seen as the most plausible — but by no means the only — pretender to the dormant Russian throne.

Her secretary, Alexander Zakatov, said that she was disappointed with the guest list, which had been made "without any logic, with the use of fake titles and in violation of the family traditions".

There are rival claimants to the Romanov title and some monarchists cast doubt on Maria Vladimirovna's claim to head the royal house. They say that her father, Vladimir Kirillovich, the nephew of Nicholas II, made an unsuitable marriage to her mother, Leonida Georgievna.

Tsars have to marry their own level of blue blood, or the marriage is declared "morganatic", thus disbarring their issue from a claim to the possessions or title of the father.

Leonida Georgievna's father was from a Georgian noble family, the Bagration-Mukhranski, a family with no rights to either the Russian or the Georgian throne.

The ghost of the last tsar began to haunt Mr Yeltsin before he became president. It was when he ruled Yekaterinburg — then known as Sverdlovsk — in communist times that the house where the Romanovs were shot was demolished to prevent it becoming a shrine. Before the burial site was chosen there was an unseemly row between the governors of St Petersburg, Moscow and Yekaterinburg for the right to have the tsar's last resting place.

It is understood that Russia intends to invite all Europe's monarchs to the funeral, including Queen Elizabeth.

But Prince Andrew said during a visit to the Peter and Paul Cathedral at the weekend that Buckingham Palace had not received a formal invitation and until it did no decision would be taken on who would attend.



Maria Vladimirovna: Unhappy about guest list

Revolution is no picnic for France's secretive, growing Trotskyist 'sect'

Jon Henley visits a fair in Presles where people use pseudonyms and punters at the shooting stand take potshots at politicians

IT IS just a country fair. Families stroll around munching candyfloss, crêpes or perhaps a Lyons-style sausage; merry-makers stretch out on the grass in front of the stage while a singer performs George Bransons numbers; others spend a couple of francs at the shooting stand.

Then you notice the signposts dotted around the grounds: Place Karl Marx, Allée du drap rouge, Place du prolétariat, Place octobre 1917.

And the stands: Workers' Liberty, Internationalist Perspective, Communist Revolutionary League, Bolshevik Tendency. Oh, and at the shooting stand and the darts booth you can take potshots at caricatures of the prime minister, Lionel Jospin, or spear the president, Jacques Chirac.

There are not many fairs in the air at the annual fair of France's main revolutionary Trotskyist party, Lutte Ouvrière (Workers' Fight). People are mostly warm, friendly and helpful. But everyone wants, in the words of the programme, "not to reform this unjust and oppressive society, but to shatter it".

This is the fair's 28th year and the crowds are getting bigger. Organisers

expected 30,000 people to travel to the Chateau de Presles, 40 minutes' north of Paris, at the weekend.

The happy mood reflects the party's growing electoral success: in the 1995 presidential election its most prominent member, Arlette Laguiller, won 5.3 per cent of the vote, while in March's regional polls it won nearly 5 per cent and captured 20 seats on regional councils.

They want 'not to reform this unjust and oppressive society, but to shatter it'. With electoral success comes suspicion

Its platform included raising corporate taxes to 50 per cent, halting mass redundancies, raising higher-level income tax, scrapping banking secrecy laws and "creating hundreds and thousands of useful jobs".

But with success has come suspicion. Lutte Ouvrière's 7,000 members could constitute a sect, said Le Monde this week. The leftwing Libération accused it of being "France's most secretive political organisation".

It has, certainly, no headquarters where the public can go for information, just

a post box number. Its leaders adopt pseudonyms. There is a telephone number, but you need to know words for it. Party members usually return calls from public phone boxes.

In the words of one member, militants "live as if the police were spying on them".

French media have talked of tests that must be passed before a prospective member can join: selling the party newspaper, gaining contacts. Members are asked to make "special financial contributions". Women who are serious about political activity are,

it is said, discouraged from having children.

"They make you read a novel, Domitila, which tells the story of a Bolivian militant who was arrested, tortured and ended up talking because of her children," one member told Libération. Starting a family is seen as becoming bourgeois, and incompatible with the revolutionary ideal.

"It's a nonsense, absolute nonsense," says Monique, sitting behind one of the party's many stands. "People are twisting words. Do we look like a sect?"

Journalists are a long way removed from workers, that's the problem. We are an annoyance for the bourgeois and the government. If it were known that they were members of Lutte Ouvrière... it's not police repression we fear, it's corporate repression.

Nonetheless, not many people want to give their names to a British journalist. "Call me Gloria," says one woman. "That sounds reasonable." A man behind a British-run stand serving tea refuses to give even a pseudonym.

"People like you, most people, don't understand that it's possible to devote your life to organising your life around your political beliefs," he says. "They won't ever understand."

José and Brigitte, from Lille, are happy to give their first names.

"We come for the debates, for the exchange of ideas, for the explanations of complicated subjects from scientists and experts," says José. "They explain things so ordinary people can understand them. You leave here full of hope."

Then he asks for a copy of the article. "Send it to the Lutte Ouvrière PO box," he says. "You can't be too careful."

Outrage at Orly as French pilots kick off World Cup strike

Paul Webster in Orly

PASSENGERS and ancillary staff at France's main domestic airport south of Paris yesterday joined the outcry against 3,200 Air France pilots who halted air traffic as they began a two-week strike likely to wreck travel plans for the football World Cup.

Orly will be the main airport for teams and spectators as the June 10 kick-off approaches and during the

month-long competition. But the pilots' union SNPL ignored the barrage of criticism, led by the former captain of the French team and World Cup organiser, Michel Platini, who called the aircrew imbeciles.

Only 12 of the 140 scheduled Air France flights from Orly departed yesterday, and there was no sympathy for the strikers, who object to a proposed 550 million cut in their overall wage bill as a prelude to privatisation. Passengers pointed out that the pilots

were being offered share options in compensation.

"They have nothing to complain about," a middle-aged man said as he waited for a hired car ordered by Air France because of a cancelled provincial link. "They get as much as company chairmen."

Air France, which carries about 100,000 passengers on a normal day, expects to lose about £10 million a day during the strike.

The pilots' spokesman, Christian Paris, shrugged off the unfavourable public reac-

tion and blamed government incompetence, saying that no real attempt had been made to study the pilots' complaints.

Company officials said that, despite cancelling about 80 per cent of international flights, they expected to improve services from today. Flights and crews will be hired from other airlines.

The air strike is among several potential industrial protests as the World Cup approaches. Railworkers begin a week's action today, mainly in the Mediterranean area.

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A protester waits for former president P. W. Botha at court in George yesterday

PHOTOGRAPH: PETER ANDREWS

Botha knew of political killings, says spy chief

David Borensford in George

SOUTH AFRICA'S spy chief during the apartheid era confronted security force commanders with allegations that their men were murdering political opponents, it emerged yesterday at the trial of P. W. Botha.

The former president is charged with refusing to testify before the truth commission. The court also heard that F. W. de Klerk, the country's last white president, tried to end human rights abuses.

Mr Botha's case reopened in the magistrate's court in George, the Cape resort where he has retired — with testimony which indicated that the former president knew about the killings.

The executive secretary of the truth commission, Paul van Zyl, told the court that the former head of the National Intelligence Service, Neill Barnard, revealed that he had confronted the heads of the police and military.



P. W. Botha in George yesterday after his trial restarted

Dr Barnard, giving evidence in camera, had told the commission that his agency became aware that political figures were being murdered and that this was being approved by the state security council, which Mr Botha chaired.

"We were very upset and worried," Mr Van Zyl quoted Dr Barnard as saying.

When Dr Barnard admitted he had no evidence, the police chief, General Johan van der Merwe, and the defence force commander, General Jannie Geldenhuys, said they would investigate.

security council during his time as education minister.

It is not clear whether Mr Botha will testify at his trial. His family are believed to be anxious to prevent him appearing.

A former head of the defence force, General Constand Viljoen — who was in George yesterday — said he had tried to halt the prosecution, but a deal had fallen through.

Mr Botha's court appearance coincided with fresh speculation about his love life. It is reported that he is planning to marry this month, at the age of 82. Local newspapers identified his new flame as Barbara Robertson, an Englishwoman 25 years his junior.

Mr Botha's wife, Elize, died last year.

Meanwhile one of the apartheid's most notorious assassins, Ferdi Barnard, was found guilty on a string of charges, including the murder of an anthropologist, David Webster, and the attempted assassination of South Africa's current minister of justice, Dullah Omar.

Sodomy trial told of president's 'dancing lessons'

Alex Duval Smith in Harare

THE high court of Africa's most homophobic country squirmed through graphic accounts of homosexual sex yesterday as the former Zimbabwean president Canaan Banana sat in the dock, accused of sodomy and indecent assault.

On the first day of the trial of the 63-year-old Methodist minister, who was president from 1980 to 1987, a former aide-de-camp told of "dance lessons" at State House during which he was undressed and sexually assaulted.

"He offered me whisky, we played cards," Jeffa Dube, the prosecution's key witness, said. "He offered



to teach me ballroom music and during the dance he was pressing his erect penis against me. He gave me a French kiss before I broke away from him."

Dube alleges that he was raped and forced into a homosexual relationship by Mr Banana in the 1980s.

Mr Banana, who faces evidence from nine other former bodyguards and presidential staff, is charged with 11 counts of sodomy and indecent assault. In the country with Africa's most stringent

Harare protest turns violent

ABOUT 200 Zimbabwean students protesting at President Robert Mugabe's rule smashed shop windows in central Harare yesterday, witnesses said.

The students, who resumed a protest begun last week, wrecked more than a dozen shop windows but dispersed

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anti-gay laws, he could be jailed for 10 years.

The father of four, he pleads not guilty to all the charges.

The case arose from Dube's trial last year for murdering a colleague who had called him "Banana's wife". Afterwards the police received dozens of allegations of impropriety by the former president.

Among the 40 state witnesses are Vice-President Simon Muzenda, a presidential cook, an air force squad leader and a police chief inspector. Mr Banana is calling 10 witnesses in his defence, including his wife Janet.

The chief prosecutor, Augustine Chikumba, said that "taking advantage of his position", the former president had "coaxed a number of men into sexual activities of which they did not approve and which they resisted."

"On his overtures were spurned he would cause them to be penalised under the guise that they had committed acts of misconduct."

Dube, looking gaunt and swaying awkwardly as he recounted his ordeal, said he joined State House in December 1983 after Mr Banana, a keen football fan, had seen him play for the Black Mambas police team.

"I was called to the president's office. He wanted me to join his football club, the Tornados. I was told I would be promoted and would travel abroad," he said.

The day Dube joined State House, he was invited to dinner with the president. "After dinner we went back to his office. I had a whisky and soda. I was then asked to dance."

"He told me to follow his instructions. He grabbed my waist and put my hand on his shoulder. His penis was erect. I felt his stubble against my face. I managed to remove myself and said I wanted to go home. I went to see my aunt and cried all the way," Dube said.

"Before I left, he patted my buttocks and said we would meet again. I cried because the person who had assaulted me was the president and I realised that I was now attached to him as an employee."

At his murder trial last year, Dube said the sexual abuse lasted three years and culminated in his being drugged and submitted to anal sex.

The case resumes today.

In the country with Africa's most stringent anti-gay laws, he could be jailed for 10 years.

The students, who resumed a protest begun last week, wrecked more than a dozen shop windows but dispersed



Workers unload supplies for quake areas from a UN plane in Faizabad, northern Afghanistan

PHOTOGRAPH: MUHAMMAD PASHA

In the shaken land, they wonder why Allah is punishing them

Afghans remain unbroken by two terrible quakes, reports Claudia McElroy, one of the first journalists on the scene

AS THE afternoon sun fades, Latif Shah, aged 39, faces another night at the mercy of the elements. The farmer's modest clay house was among the 1,000 in Shar-e-Buzurg completely destroyed when last Saturday's massive earthquake hit this Afghan mountain wilderness.

Mr Shah, however, is trying to come to terms with a much bigger loss — that of his wife and young child.

"My family was at home when I was out working. I don't know why I was the one who survived. I have lost everything in the world," he said.

"We lost everything in Allah's hands, but sometimes I wonder why He is punishing the people of this country so much."

The toll of suffering caused by the second major earthquake to hit northern Afghanistan in less than four months is hard to comprehend. Overlooked by the Pamir mountains, among the highest in the world, many villages in this remote and rugged terrain have been completely destroyed — if not by the earthquake itself, then by landslides.

In Shar-e-Buzurg district alone, 32 villages have been affected, according to the local authorities. Almost 50 more have not yet been visited. A further two districts, Chah Ab and Rostaq (the centre of last February's earthquake), have been largely devastated. Aid workers estimate that as many as 100 villages may have suffered, and up to 95,000 people may have been made homeless.

Despite the remoteness and inaccessibility of many of the affected areas, the response of international aid agencies has been swift. Two helicopters carrying medical supplies and other relief items arrived on Monday at the tiny airstrip at Faizabad, to be flown to outlying villages.

The International Red Cross and other agencies organised the logistical operations with military efficiency, while locals looked on from the nearby wreckage of buildings and rusted Soviet tanks, relics of another disastrous episode in Afghanistan's history. Painted white stones beyond the runway warned of the continuing danger of landmines.

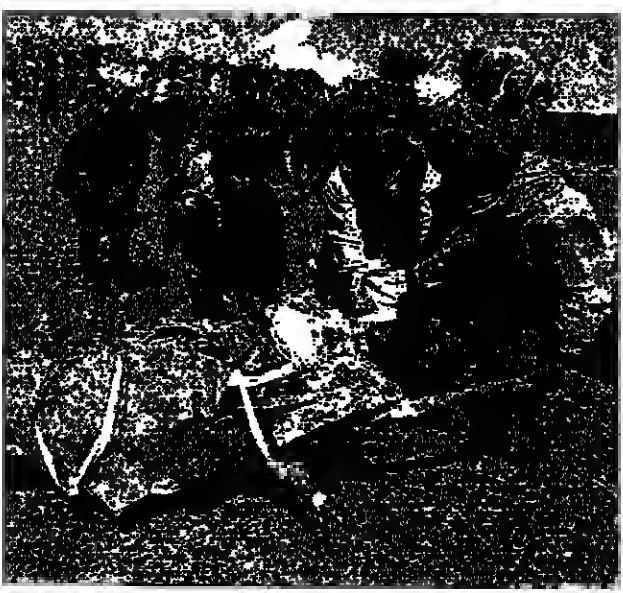
"The scale of this disaster is massive, and we don't know the full extent of it yet," said Dr Mauricio Fernandez of the aid agency Médicos Sans Frontières. "Our main priority now is dealing with the medical emergency."

"Many people are probably still buried, although there will be few — if any — more survivors."

"Those who are wounded, mostly with fractures, will need medical treatment as soon as possible. Together with other agencies, such as Concern and the Red Cross, we have established clinics in three main centres. We also have a hospital for referrals in Rostaq, and there are about 80 people being treated there. The main problem is getting access to all the affected areas," he said.

"Since the weather is now much warmer, shelter is not the most urgent priority at this time."

Many Afghans were just beginning to recover from February's earthquake, rebuilding their homes and their livelihoods, when disaster struck for the second time. Many will not leave the area — partly because of the continuing violence in some areas of the war-torn country, and because this is the harvest season for the wheat, barley and rice many depend upon.



Homeless villagers evacuate a victim PHOTOGRAPH: SAIED KHAN

Experts rule out bomb tests

Rory Carroll

SEISMOLOGISTS dismissed claims yesterday that the earthquake which devastated northern Afghanistan could have been triggered by Pakistan's nuclear tests.

The scientific evidence pointed to natural causes and denied Afghanistan any grounds to seek compensation, they said.

Saturday's quake, which measured 6.9 on the Richter scale, killed 5,000 people, flattened entire villages, sliced mountains and triggered landslides. Two days earlier Pakistan detonated an underground nuclear device several hundred miles away.

The two incidents were unconnected, said David Booth, a seismologist at the British Geological Survey.

"It's just a coincidence. There is absolutely no evidence to say they were linked. That area of the world has very high seismicity. Large and shallow earthquakes in areas such as these are quite a regular occurrence," he said.

The underground detonation measured 4.7 on the Richter scale — making it 2,000 times less powerful than the quake, he said.

"There are 100 earthquakes every year measuring more than six on the scale," he said. "They don't bear any relation to nuclear tests."

Among those killed on Saturday were 140 schoolchildren in Rostaq, the site of the earthquake on February 4 which killed as many as 2,300 people and left 5,000 homeless.

Pakistani helicopters airlifted tons of food, blankets, tents and plastic sheeting yesterday to Faizabad in Badkhashan, about 30 miles from the quake's epicentre in Shari Bagurkh.

Many of the latest victims were living in tents after losing their homes in the February quake.

صبرنا من الامم

Diary

Matthew
Norman

THIS is terribly hard to believe, but according to the Sunday Times, civil servants are being bullied — reduced to tears even — by New Labour ministers. Harriet Harman, the intimidatingly bright Social Security secretary, is among the worst offenders, it seems, and apparently instructed officials to brief against a colleague of theirs to save face during a row about ministerial pay rises. This is shocking, but I think I can see what the problem might be. Mysteriously, Your Guide To Working With Harriet, the 10-page document leaked to us 18 months ago, has not made the transfer into government. "No, we've never heard of the guide here," confirms a DSS press officer. No wonder it's all gone wrong, then. Containing vital advice about everything from taking calls from Jack Dromey, Harriet's old man, to her pairing arrangements, this leaflet is indispensable. Unfortunately, we lost our copy long ago, but thanks to regressive hypnotherapy, much of it is being recalled from the memory banks for further serialisation. Tomorrow: Brewing and Pouring Harriet's Tea (And How to Put the Pot in the Dishwasher Without Chipping the Rim).

MOIVING far from bullying, we come to my old friend Alastair Campbell. Ali has been contacted by that prolific correspondent Brian Bethell, who suggests scrapping that outmoded sort of Red Flag on conference platforms, and replacing it with something more fitting... the theme tune, in fact, from Thunderbirds. "Dear Brian," Ali replies, "I'm troubled how to respond, because I can't work out if you are being serious or if you are assuming you are, I'll get my Thunderbirds thinking hat on." We hope this tiff gives him no ideas. Writing of servicing wealthy Riviera housewives is one thing, but let's keep Lady Penelope out of it, for God's sake.

THE appraisal of Malcolm Pearson, the Daily Telegraph's chief Jonathan Aitken panegyrist (if there is such a word) continues. Lord Pearson, you will remember, recently revealed that Jonathan Aitken lied about his Paris Ritz bill to protect his undercover work for MI6 — a story swiftly denied by Jonathan himself. Last week, in seeking to gauge his Lordship's reliability, we learnt how he was visited by an agent of God, the creator of mankind, during an operation on his varicose veins. Tomorrow, we will examine events surrounding his conviction for drink driving four years ago, and Lord Pearson's claims of a police conspiracy against him.

APOLOGIES to all who have written to claim champagne over the weekend, but the special one-off nonagenarian offer — a key part of the drive to rebrand the Diary as the column for the mature reader — closed last week. A special word of thanks, finally, to the person who wrote in from the Thomson Day Care centre in London. Making a mass application for 11 bottles — for three men and eight women — was a spirited attempt, and no one admires chutzpah more than us. Another time, perhaps.

STRIKE me pink (al-ready), Boris the Jackal Johnson has become a pantomime Jew after interviewing Rabbi Schmuley Belsky, author of the guide to "kosher sex", and a young man who might make something of himself one day should he ever shake off his crippling shyness. "He's been pictured with a glass of champagne. On a bed. Or vey!" wrote the Telegraph enforcer of Schmuley. Oy vey! indeed, and a Hava Nagila to boot. "No, the Guv'nor ain't here, my dear," says a soft-sibilant voice not unlike the late Ron Moody's when I call. "He's gone to Stamford Hill with the shikshah wife, to buy a Volvo. Then he's off to New York for lunch at the Carnegie Deli with Jackie Mason. Emms, he won't be back in the office until after shabbas." Would you have a mobile number for him? "Bubbla," says the voice, amiably, "do I sound like a raving meshuggenah? Now sod off, my dear."



Our Bomb is sacred. Their Bomb's a disgrace. That's hypocrisy for you

Hugo
Young

NEW Labour was built on nuclear weapons. There were other foundations as well, but the Bomb was proof of virtue even earlier than One Member One Vote, and it had deep consequences. Excluding CND from the aura of the party required the abandonment of all discussion of Britain's nuclear policy. Even to mention this as a matter worth debating was to defile oneself. Hardly any Labour politician has done so for the past five years.

The tests by India and Pakistan, however, permit the silence to continue. For Britain was an accessory before the fact of them. Their happening engages Britain as a member of the nuclear club, but for a more particular reason too.

The argument India used for its five tests was, essentially, the same Britain has used since she went nuclear 50 years ago. The critical proponent in both cases was the need for status and apparent independence. "We will not accept an unequal system," said the ruling party, the BJP.

"This says we will do what we want to do," blurted Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Although the China threat came into the attendant dialectic, along with the doomed pre-emptive jump on Pakistan, the dancing in the Delhi streets celebrated national virility, and the illusion that the Bomb would make India more secure.

India's gambit carries dangers that are far from unimaginable. It wasn't new technically: we've known for 25 years that if India could make a bomb, and so, with China's bootlegged help, could Pakistan. But the shameless testing heightens tension, sets a potent example, breaks a taboo that many other nuclear-capable countries — Argentina, Brazil, Iran, South Africa — have preserved.

Smashing through the elaborate construct of global treaties, India, followed by Pakistan, justifies itself by reference to the theory and practice of nuclear power. As a small power, Britain, in particular, is the model — and now, sermonising to the sub-continent, the hypocrite.

To this charge, Britain has some answers, but they're far from perfect. The Bomb is the most sacred relic of Britain's past. As a small power, Britain, in particular, is the model — and now, sermonising to the sub-continent, the hypocrite.

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national decline so visible on other fronts since we got it. Its putative abandonment is therefore protected from any pressures for an ethical foreign policy. Could there be anything more ethical than reconfiguring defence policy so that this country forsakes the nuclear option, sets an example to the world, withdraws from India, Pakistan and other rogue states some of their plausibility, and destroys the illusion that these weapons could ever, in any case, be prudently used?

That dramatic gesture will not be made. On the other hand, nuclear power does impose responsibilities. Here, after all, is a new situation of tenuousness: two border powers, readying their fissile material, unrestrained by the decades of sophisticated dialogue that built a species of gruesome trust between the US and the USSR — which even then witnessed several catastrophic episodes when the world came close to trying in a nuclear accident. India and Pakistan are innocents at operating the deterrent doctrine of mutually assured destruction. But since they have failed to show restraint, the nuclear powers face their own neglected obligations towards disarmament.

THE Asians' recklessness is shocking, and their playing with the power of the people a savage disgrace. But it won't be undone. Meanwhile, nuclear disarmament has stalled. America and Russia have lost the energy to improve on a regime that will leave each of them with 3,500 warheads finely targeted on the other's cities in 2003, and maybe 2,500 in 2008. America, as the sole super-power, is proving especially dumb in her refusal to

start the process of dismantling down towards a fraction of those figures, the maximum required to perform the virtual task that any war-game requires of them.

The enlightened response to India and Pakistan is no longer to beat against them, or even simply to sanction them, but for the nuclear powers to dedicate themselves to a world free of nuclear weapons, abandoning the illusion that such weapons any longer prevent war, if they ever did. A mind-cracking task for the generals. But Mikhail Gorbachev proposed a 15-year target for that in 1986. To resuscitate it as something achievable by, say, 2020 would be a plausible international commitment, and the only way, as we may now see, to throttle nuclear proliferation.

Non-proliferation is currently pursued under an unequal treaty which legitimises the nuclear status of five states. The pledge would require Washington and Moscow to rise above the sloth of their politicians, and the demands of their military industries. But Britain, a prime agent provocateur in this matter, has her own optics, if watered-down ethics can be allowed to prevail. One of them is to cut to a minimum the new warheads carried on Trident. That might still mean almost 100, enough to destroy the world, but it is an available signal.

Mainly, however, we have the choice between activity and inertia: pushing the nuclear debate, or continuing to bury it by default. A strange disinterest infects the western attitude to the nuclear subcontinent. This is happening a long way away. In fact, it's the wake-up message which says the status quo worldwide is hideously unsustainable.

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Mystery of Officer XX

Paul
Foot

WHAT a commotion followed my mild reflections a fortnight ago about the Stephen Lawrence inquiry! On the day my column was published, counsel to the inquiry Edmund Lawson QC rose to make a portentous statement. He was angry about what he called "an unfounded complaint". I'm not going to argue with Mr Lawson about what is founded and what isn't. I was merely pointing out that material which might be relevant to the inquiry was not being disclosed. I was surprised in particular by the deletion of names of young men in a car which passed by the murder scene soon after Stephen Lawrence was stabbed, especially since the young men had been involved in the racist murder of Rolan Adams in 1991. No thanks to the inquiry team, this deletion was uncovered and the names disclosed. I was also worried about the reluctance to disclose information about the notorious criminal Clifford Norris, whose son was one of the original suspects for the Lawrence murder — suspects whom the police took an unconscionable time to arrest apparently because the senior policeman involved didn't realise after a lifetime arresting people in South London that he could make arrests on suspicion. I am delighted to see that this matter too is now being addressed. The day after my article appeared the inquiry adjourned for two days to discuss the disclosure of police intelligence documents on Norris. I was also interested to hear that some of the regular journalists covering the inquiry objected to leaving the room when ordered to do so — in protest at the secrecy of the lawyers' discussions about disclosure. I feel bound to report, moreover, that a leaflet has been circulating in the inquiry room by "the people of the public gallery" demanding more openness.

I AM glad to report Mr Lawson's firm commitment that "if anything should come to our notice to suggest that there was any connection between Clifford Norris and any police officer, we would procure [sic] that that information was disclosed. Thus far it has not come to our notice, despite our looking at a great many documents, but if it did it would be disclosed". Now that a link between Norris and a flying squad officer has come to light, we can obviously look forward to a full public examination of it. Unhappily, the inquiry has directed that the officer should be known as XX (two

letters are now necessary because the inquiry has already run through a whole alphabet of pseudonyms). A crucial aim of these inquiries is to solicit information from the public. How can anyone be expected to come forward with information about Officer XX?

FIRST OUT of the trap with support for the government's minimum wage figure of £2.60 an hour was Sir Colin Marshall, chairman of British Airways and the Confederation of British Industry. Sir Colin is supremely well qualified to assess the £2.60 figure.

Assuming he works a 10-hour day and a five-day week, his directorship alone wins him in £2.60 a minute. Obviously he can't be expected to survive on that, so he tops it up with the usual ridiculous share options.

Sir Colin is a founder member of the Mullooly Club, New Labour's fat cat. On April 28 he was guest of honour at a British-American Chamber of Commerce dinner at the Park Lane Hotel. The guest speaker was the Chancellor of the Exchequer. I gather the menu included Brown Soup, Roast Ayrshire Quail, garnished with mashed onions, Spotted Dilly Trick and Mono Poly Pudding — all washed down with vintage Cablin Cru '97. After dinner, there was a jolly game of Hunt the Scrounger. The winner was the first reveller to find a hotel worker who earns in a week what Sir Colin Marshall "earned" while scoffing his dinner.

FOR MOST of the 1990s, Labour Party supporters fought a heroic rearguard action against successive Tory party education Ministers attempts to force state schools out of democratic control. "Ongoing" they called it. "Grant-maintained"

How can anyone come forward with information about this policeman?

schools were "liberated" from "local bureaucracy" (elected councils). Head teachers were encouraged to behave like business bosses, and to treat other schools in their areas like competitors in the market. Taking their lead from Labour's education experts — notably an ambitious new MP from the North East, Stephen Byers — Labour supporters argued that this policy was wasteful and invidious, and above all fatal to the interdependence between comprehensive schools which is so vital to a thriving state education system. Such campaigners proved remarkably successful. What are these people to make of a new Government paper, written in the usual glibly Blairite prose by the aforementioned

Stephen Byers, New Labour's minister for standards, which concedes every single point made by his defeated Tory predecessors?

Throughout Europe the conservative response to politicians like Blair is to start opening its ranks to the right

Sleeping with Silvio

Martin Walker

BECAUSE these are grim times for the conservative parties of Europe, they are planning an act of such political desperation that it may result in a kind of suicide. They are about to embrace in their ranks the populist and highly controversial Forza Italia party of the media magnate Silvio Berlusconi.

At the insistence of Germany's Christian Democrats and Spain's conservatives and Britain's Tories, the Forza Italia movement is to be formally welcomed into the European Peoples' Party on June 9.

Five days later, on the eve of the European summit in Cardiff, Britain's William Hague will set aside his Euro-scepticism to join the other EU conservative party leaders at a special political

summit, at which Mr Berlusconi will be enfolded into the embrace of Europe's respectable right.

The price to be paid for this could be high. Belgian, Dutch and Italian Christian Democrats have all fought the move desperately, only to be overwhelmed by the big battalions of the British, German and Spaniards. The Italians were told bluntly that their reading of the EPP constitution was wrong: they did not have — as everyone had hitherto assumed — the right to veto new political parties from their own country joining the new alliance of the right.

There are several motives for this. One is the conservative envy at the way Tony Blair has breathed new life into the European socialist movement, developing close personal ties with the Dutch and Swedish prime ministers and openly looking forward to seeing the German social democrat Gerhard Schröder replace Helmut Kohl in the September elections.

Another reason is that the voting strength of the EPP in the European Parliament will instantly swell from 180 to 204. Not enough yet to challenge the grip of the

left, but the enlarged EPP is then hoping that next year's European Parliament elections will see enough losses to let them become the biggest political group in a parliament whose powers will sharply increase now that

the Amsterdam treaty has been ratified. The deeper motive is that the right is in crisis across Europe. Their grand champion, Helmut Kohl, is threatened with the end of his 16-year reign in the elections this September. Their most durable ruling party, the Dutch conservatives who were in power solidly from 1918 until four years ago, have just been defeated yet again. The right was tossed out of power in last year's French elections, and was humiliated earlier this year by the strong showing of the National Front in the municipal elections.

The traditional respectable right are feeling squeezed on the right by dubious and populist groups, who are winning votes on anti-immigrant platforms. They are squeezed in the centre by the way that nominally socialist politicians like

Tony Blair and Holland's Wim Kok and Sweden's Goran Persson are following the Bill Clinton model and embracing free market economics and welfare reform. The conservative response is to start opening its ranks to the right.

"The Christian Democrats show no shame anymore in cooperating with rightist movements," sneered Germany's Claudia Roth, president of the Green group in Europe's parliament. "They should think twice about whether they really want to open their doors for the allies of Italy's post-fascists."

The first fruit of the new alliance on the right came last week, in that extraordinary vote when the European Parliament rejected a bland motion which praised Tony Blair's stewardship of the UK Presidency of the EU Council. Berlusconi's votes

provided the right's margin of victory. The Forza Italia MEPs said they had been persuaded to vote the resolution down because the section on employment policy was too "leftist".

The irony is that while the right may be handing together for fear that they are losing the political battles, they appear to have won the wider war. The massive programme of budget restraint to qualify for the single currency has amounted to a kind of Europe-wide Thatcherism by the back door.

Tony Blair and his European siblings now embrace a fiscal rigour and free market ideology that sometimes puts them to the right of Helmut Kohl. So the conservatives collectively delude themselves that their salvation lies in abandoning the political centre and embracing the wilder shores of the right.



The best way

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Picking the right team

Next step: find a project

THERE was only room for 22 in the squad, so the boss had to choose carefully. Of course he wanted a blend of youth and experience, doughty veterans at the back, sparkling performers attacking up front. That meant dropping those who were off form and out of condition — controversial perhaps, but William Hague did what he had to.

Unlike Glenn Hoddle, the Conservative leader managed to pack a few laughs into the team selection he announced yesterday. Who can resist the delicious prospect of Ann Widdecombe sharing the shadow cabinet table with her former boss at the Home Office, Michael Howard — of whom she famously detected "something of the odd couple"; now these two members of British politics' Addams Family will be colleagues once more. Equally amusing is Mr Hague's heralding of "new talented faces": enter Sir Norman Fowler as shadow home secretary, Cecil Parkinson as caretaker chairman till October and Michael Ancram as his designated successor. To be fair, Mr Hague has made good his promise to infuse fresh blood into the Tory body politic. And yet the most likely reaction to the elevation of Gary Streeter, Peter Ainsworth and Liam Fox will be: who they?

Nevertheless, in equal contrast with Mr Hoddle, Mr Hague is not looking for instant success from his new line-up — or at least he shouldn't be. He is embarked on a long haul, one that's unlikely to yield results much before the next election. For now the

minimum task is to keep his party together and to fire accurate, oppositional darts at the Government. Yesterday's reshuffle should help make that possible.

Mr Hague has sought unity by picking colleagues in his own image, located on the pragmatic centre-right. Those who are not theologically Euro-sceptic are at least Euro-wary: that should prevent the fatal divisions over Europe that did so much damage to John Major. Indeed, it's a testament to how much times have changed in today's Conservative Party that the old calculations — weighing up which of the warring camps on Europe had prospered — seemed rather irrelevant yesterday. There might be a slight tilt rightward — with Mr Streeter the only backer of Kenneth Clarke in the entire pack — but the Major era's talk of "bastards" and the like has vanished. The Parliamentary Conservative Party is too small and its deliberations too marginal for such splits to matter these days.

Mr Hague's other objective — to assemble a force more capable of attack on the Government — has also come closer with yesterday's selections. Ms Widdecombe has proved a ferocious performer in the Commons, rattling Tony Blair during Question Time and railing against most of her fellow Tories in support of anti-faunting hill. She should be a formidable tormentor of Frank Dobson at health. Francis Maude is quieter and more fornic than Ms Widdecombe, but is bound to outperform his querulous predecessor as shadow chancellor, Peter Lilley. David "Two Brains" Willetts adds a bit of cerebral firepower to the Tory war-machine.

All this will help in the immediate business of opposition, at which Mr Hague's party has performed feebly. But the larger, task remains. The Conservatives have to do what Labour did after its successive elec-

tion defeats: return to first principles and construct a body of ideas that could serve as a new political project. The appointment of Mr Lilley as deputy leader and unofficial "minister for thought" might be a step on the way. But it is too large a burden for one man: the entire right-wing of British politics will have to share in the task.

Free speech?

Urgent repairs needed

THIS past few months has seen a troupe of distinguished American lawyers and journalists flying to London to help us sort out the mess we have got into with the laws affecting freedom of expression. They already knew our laws were bad: American courts have been reluctant to enforce English libel judgments since a 1992 judgment which found that our laws were "antipathetic to the protection afforded the press by the US Constitution". Even so, the Americans have been gawped in disbelief at the finer points of domestic contempt, defamation, harassment and data protection legislation have been explained to them. They have marvelled at the lack of constitutional protection for free speech. They have flown back home shaking their heads at the quiescence of the British journalistic establishment over a sorry state of affairs.

This benign interest in our laws is not purely altruistic. American publishers and editors have become increasingly alarmed at the trend for "forum shopping" whereby London has become the favoured capital of the world for anyone thinking of pursuing a libel case. In London there is no First Amendment. The burden of proof is on the publication, not the plaintiff. Rich litigants can dispose of juries if they think they will

do better without them. And, perhaps most crucially of all, there is virtually no protection for newspapers which publish material which can legitimately be shown to be in the public interest — loosely, the concept of qualified privilege. The famous 1984 judgment of *Sullivan vs New York Times* protected newspapers which could show that they were writing about matters about which the public deserved to know, providing the plaintiff could not demonstrate malice. It is a judgment which, in one form or another, has been adopted in most enlightened democracies. Only England has remained a Sullivan-free zone.

That is why an Appeal Court case starting today before the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Bingham, is so crucially important. The case is an appeal from the 1996 libel trial in which the former Irish Taoiseach, Albert Reynolds, won 1p libel damages from the Sunday Times over a story headlined: "Goodbye Gombeen man. Why a fib too far proved fatal." At its heart lies the ability of newspapers and broadcasters freely, robustly and fairly to report on people in public life without the fear of being sued. There can be few issues more central to the health of a democracy. A ruling which extended the reach of qualified privilege in this country would not sweep away all the iniquities of the English libel law, but it would be a powerful signal to the rest of the world that our judges have begun to recognise that we have a problem.

Gazzaless future

Fitness is vital in Hoddle squad

GLENN HODDLE'S espousal of youth in soccer rather than genius in decline was backed by most opinion polls yesterday but

England's manager knows full well that his decision to dump Paul Gascoigne will stand or fall on England's performance on the field. His departure is as much a commentary on what has been happening to football in recent years as on Gazza himself. The pace of the game is now so great it demands athleticism of the highest order. No longer — except in its dreams — can the nation wait until our faded, unfit hero steps out of Boy's Own magazine to score the goal that brings the World Cup back home. It is seductive to argue the case for including him in the squad as a morale-boosting wild card even if he is unlikely to play, or of hoping that his experience will unexpectedly produce a moment of magic.

But in the calculus of probability, the English manager has done the only thing he could do after showing quite extraordinary patience with the wayward talent under his guardianship. England has under one of the cent of the world's population and has no Divine Right to succeed in the most fiercely contested team event in the world (even though football has turned out to be one of our most successful exports). This contest will be decided by skill, fitness, determination, leadership and luck (Hand-of-God or whatever).

Hoddle has to believe that every member of his talented — but not yet earth-shattering — squad is capable of going the full potential distance: seven exhausting games of 90 minutes each. In this context Gazza's departure has a predictably tragic quality about it, a demigod brought down by flaws in his character. Hoddle said that after he had informed Gazza and the others who had been dropped, he went into the next room and saw television pictures of the earthquake in Afghanistan which, he said, put everything into perspective. If only it would.

Letters to the Editor

Trailers and aural pollution

I WONDER if Catherine Bennett (Trailer trash, May 30) has considered how the timing of Radio 4's risible "trailers" coincides quite neatly with those on BBC TV and "real" adverts on commercial TV. What a handy way to get poor saps used to the sound of commercials on Radio 4, might not even notice! Still, only the most paranoid of listeners would consider such a thing. Wouldn't they?

M A McAuslan, Blandford, Dorset

The recent visit by the Japanese emperor to Cardiff Castle proved somewhat embarrassing. At the exact moment that the Emperor's entourage was passing the protesting POWs at Cardiff Castle, the colonel in charge ordered the old soldiers to about-turn. Unfortunately, he failed to notice that the soldiers already had their backs to the emperor. Faced with the old enemy, the POWs did not know which way to turn.

Adrian Jarvis, Manchester

I READ with interest Laura Thompson's article claiming that "women and sport" is no longer an issue since the doors have been opened to "the ladies" over the last decade (Better to leave the babes in the woodwork, May 26). She nearly had me convinced until I noticed that her piece sat in splendid isolation amongst four pages devoted almost entirely to men's sport (football, golf, cricket, rugby league) written by 11 male reporters.

Wendy Owen, Little Neston, South Wirral

YOU report that this year has seen "a renaissance in the popularity of classical music" and list a "classical top 10" (June 1). This list includes Titanic — James Horner; Paul McCartney's Standing Stone; Songs of Sanctuary — Adiemus and Salva Nos — Mediasval Babes. Since these are all examples of blatant 20th century pastiche, I wonder who decided to stretch the meaning of "classical" to hitherto unknown limits?

Michael Rutton, London

I HAVE a 1994 Webster's New International Dictionary which says that "jeune" means "empty" or "void of substance" or "void of interest or satisfaction" (Letters, May 29). Also, it says that jeune is not derived from jeunum, but both are derived from the Latin jejunum meaning empty or dry. It goes on to say that jejunum is the middle division of the small intestine and is so called because it was formerly supposed to be empty on death.

Tony Kirkland, Edinburgh

We do not publish letters where only an e-mail address or a truncated address is supplied; please include a full postal address. We may edit letters; shorter ones are more likely to appear.

What next: Crying Spice?

GLENN HODDLE's decision to eliminate Gateshead-born Paul Gascoigne from his World Cup squad can only be described as pure madness (Gascoigne bites the dust, June 1). Without the Georgie genius and his irreplaceable star's genius on the pitch, the one glimmer of hope from this all-round average side.

Gascoigne's off-field antics, fighting of the tab and frequent injury problems have caused a great deal of concern for the fans as well as the trail of managers he has left in his stride over the last 15 years: even father figures, Walter Smith and Terry Venables, admitted total frustration at times. These weaknesses aside, the Middlebrough star's genius on the pitch cannot be denied. Without his input, success on the international stage becomes all the more unlikely.

Gascoigne's vision, focus and skill are unquestionable and his presence on the bench is vital if a disastrous game is to be sufficiently revived. He may not be the most suitable role model, but he is certainly one of the best forwards Britain has ever seen — arguably the best since the demise of Besty and Sir Bobby.

Glenn Hoddle's lack of judgment may well be the final nail in England's coffin. Julia Hamilton, Tyne & Wear

THE two defining news stories of the weekend — Geri and Gazza's exclusions from their respective "teams" — have one thing in common: Chris Evans. Gazza's recent kebabs and beer binge, and speculation that Geri is being offered a job at Ginger Productions, lead us to wonder whether Evans has a hand in the demise of the popular cultures he claims to represent.

Steven Cummings, Red Sea, Glasgow

WHEN I opened my Guardian, I thought the Sun had been delivered by mistake. I hardly consider "Gazza bites the dust" and "Ginger quits the Spice Girls" to be a compelling read over my breakfast table.

Hugh Gamble, Leicester

Book sales get a poor review

THE really offensive part of Ian Mayes's defence of special offers for review books (Selling under review, May 30) is his justification of the practice as a service to readers. As if readers might otherwise have difficulty in obtaining the books through the normal channels, ie the thousands of eager, existing booksellers in the market place.

Please let us stick to the commercial justification. After all, why shouldn't a newspaper make money from selling review books as long as it is strictly independent of the reviews? No reason at all on the face of it.

The trouble is that while the two activities are carried on side by side, one can never be sure that no influence is being brought to bear. At the moment, when the commercial value is relatively small and management is scrupulous, the risk is admittedly negligible. But suppose the revenue from book sales becomes significant, and a later management less nice, the existence of separate organisations for the two activities will be no protection.

Influence can be exercised very effectively in subtle and untraceable ways. A nod is as good as a wink, and much much better than a memo. The only way that readers can be sure that reviews are completely independent is for the newspaper to forego sales of the books concerned.

But as a bookseller myself, I would say that, wouldn't I? Jeremy Farrell, The Wadebridge Bookshop, Wadebridge, Cornwall

First names

WELCOMING and naming a child is for most families an important social ritual which, depending on the beliefs of the parents, may or may not have some religious significance. Certainly, humanist welcoming ceremonies for "new arrivals" have taken place for some time now, long before the advent of the Baby Naming Society, whose approach Matthew Fort correctly represents as "a typical lump-fudge" (And remember, goodchild isn't just for Christmas, May 30).

Non-believing parents have found them both appropriate and meaningful. And humanist "mentors" have long been around to take the place of godparents.

Nigel Collins, British Humanist Association, London

The best way to stop the growth of nuclear arms is to get rid of our own

THE US AMBASSADOR to the UN, Bill Richardson, was in India just days before the nuclear testing on May 11, apparently missing any clue of what was about to occur, in what the CIA stated was an intelligence black spot. Meanwhile, the UN weapons inspectors continue to run around Iraq searching sites which have included a crèche, an orphanage, Catholic convents and churches. When Iraqi authorities discussed the invasion of Kuwait with the then US Ambassador, April Glaspie, her reply (July 25, 1990) was reported as: "We have no opinion on Arab-Arab conflicts like your border disagreement with Kuwait." The subsequent devastation and ongoing sanctions are history.

It would be depressing, given the apparently all-embracing knowledge of the CIA and international security services, if Ambassador Richardson was subsequently accused of a parallel conversation with India. However, perhaps the UN weapons inspectors would be more glibly employed in India and Pakistan?

Felicity Arbuthnot, London

CONNECTION must be made — and investigated — between the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests and the devastating earthquake in Afghanistan soon after. Dr Michael Atchla, Programme director, UNEP (retired), London

INTERESTING to read France's condemnation of nuclear tests, bearing in mind events at Mururoa Atoll not so long ago. Alison Warwick, Plymouth



Making the office work for parents

WELL, does Decca Aitkenhead (Women aren't the only ones who are overworked, Everybody is May 29). It is time we opened up the discussion to enable men to take more part in family activities. This would not only enrich their lives but take some of the burden of women.

Many men do want to escape from the long-hours syndrome but feel unable to demand job sharing, reduced hours and employment breaks in the way that women do. Women have been able to use the sex discrimination laws to obtain flexible arrangements after having children. Men generally cannot do this. A law allowing anyone to work part time if they so choose is needed. Introducing parental leave on a paid basis would be another incentive. It might even be possible to share around some of the long hours worked to benefit the unemployed.

Margaret O'Hern, London

DECCA Aitkenhead put her finger on the spot when she asked: "There is that news of a working parent resigning to spend time with the family is a woman's issue?" I'd guess that in nine out of 10 cases, it's the mother who searches for a child minder and plans ahead to put their child's name on a nursery waiting list. Men don't worry about installing CCTV to assess the carer's qualities because their part-

ner's sixth sense is already working overtime. Charlotte Pearson, London

WHAT a disappointment — another article about working mothers where all the women interviewed talk about "choosing" to work full or part time or not at all (Father Time and mother courage, May 28). I would have loved to take six months' maternity leave when my daughter was born, but I simply couldn't afford to take the 75 per cent pay cut once I'd used up my statutory 13 weeks, and I work for the civil service, whose maternity arrangements are more generous than many.

My only "choice", other than returning to work full time, was to throw myself on the mercy of the benefits system, probably being forced to leave my children's father, who takes home enough to make it not worth his while becoming a house-husband but not enough to support us all, even if I took a night job stacking shelves in Tesco, like one of your interviewees. Name and address supplied.

THIRTY years ago, I worked a 35-hour week. Now I work at least 50 hours a week, often more, and my standard of living is not appreciably better. (Of course, I'm lucky to have a job at my age.) L R Armstrong, Portsmouth

Mr Smith doesn't go to Halifax to put his bum on a seat

AS A LABOUR voter and practising artist I was bemused and annoyed by Chris Smith's defence of his book and attitude to the arts (As T S Elint said, May 29). Once again we are treated to his disturbingly one-sided view of how the arts (and which of the arts) are good for you.

He needs to look much more closely at creating access to the arts by doing — real people making art they can relate to and own — rather than offering tantalising glimpses of the "high arts" via one-off cheap ticket schemes.

The clear message which rings through is that, far from wanting to create access to the arts, he wants to put bums on seats for reasons economic. The "enriching experiences" he cites (art, music and traditional theatre) are only a small part of the way lives need to be touched to create an awareness of the powers of the arts. Perhaps he should sit down with the Education Secretary and look at how Labour poli-

cies are affecting the arts in schools. If the government continues to under-estimate the enriching experiences offered by the arts in schools, where will audiences and performers of the future come from?

Chris Smith was due to attend a performance by 30 schoolchildren in Halifax recently. Their composition, Metamorphosis, had been created in three days of workshops with myself. Their sense of pride in this 20-minute music-theatre piece was almost palpable. Mr Smith cancelled his visit at the last minute. Not high enough for you, Chris?

Barry Russell, Artist-in-Residence, Breton Hall, Wakefield

AH, Chris Smith has engaged Bel Littlejohn as his ghost writer. We saw it here first. Elizabeth Cockrell, Ely, Cambs.

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Deal a day for Wheat Belt's corn merchant



Combine harvesters... The march of gene technology from the lab to the Kansas plains with pesticide-resistant seed is both profitable and controversial

PHOTOGRAPH: MONTY DAVIS

Monsanto merger creates a life-sciences monster

Mark Tran in New York

THE rapid consolidation of the global drugs and chemicals industry quickened yesterday when Monsanto, the huge life-sciences corporation, agreed to merge with American Home Products, the pharmaceuticals group left jilted at the altar by the UK's SmithKline Beecham earlier this year.

The deal, effectively a reverse takeover of AHP by Monsanto, ranks as the sixth largest in American corporate history.

It is designed to give the merged combine — which will have a market value of \$96 billion — a commanding position in the life-sciences industry, which applies biotechnology to agriculture and health, most controversially in the production of genetically modified foodstuffs.

Monsanto, best known for artificial sweetener NutraSweet, began talks with AHP after the latter was abandoned by SmithKline Beecham, the pharmaceuticals manufacturer which then turned to Glaxo for merger negotiations, again abortive.

The new group yesterday pledged to invest \$2.5 billion

of its \$23 billion-a-year revenue in research and development in the quest to discover a new wonder product.

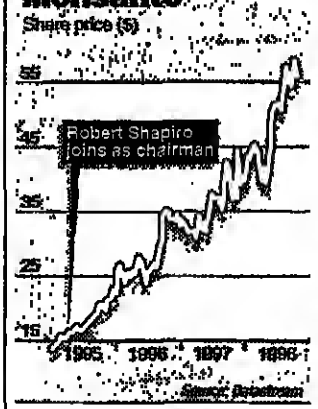
Robert Shapiro, Monsanto boss, and Jack Stafford of AHP will lead the new corporation.

Savings from the merger are expected to be between \$1.2 billion and \$1.5 billion a year, but Mr Stafford said: "This new company is based on growth and opportunity. We're committed to cutting-edge science, to developing and marketing great products and to a philosophy of growth and value."

The merger follows a flurry of deals in the pharmaceuticals sector as companies pool their R&D efforts. Novartis, one of the world's largest pharmaceutical companies, was created in 1996 as a result of the merger of Sandoz and Ciba-Geigy. AHP held talks in January with SmithKline Beecham on a merger that would have created the world's largest prescription drug company.

Monsanto, based in St Louis, Missouri, has been an aggressive deal-maker under Mr Shapiro, who has been called a "deal-a-day" man. Last month the company bought the remaining 60 per cent of DeKalb Genetics Corporation, a seed corn com-

Monsanto



pany, for some \$2.3 billion, and announced plans to buy Delta & Pine Land, a leading producer of cotton seed.

Monsanto requires large amounts of cash for its \$2 billion R&D Searle drugs division. GD Searle has a full pipeline of products ready to hit the market and competes against companies many times its size and resources.

Because it is up against much larger rivals, Monsanto has been interested in teaming up with an ally and held talks with DuPont before deciding on AHP, which is spending \$1 billion on a biotechnology research programme. Even that is sub-

stantially less than most major competitors. Novartis spent \$1.9 billion on R&D in 1997, while Glaxo Wellcome spent \$1.8 billion.

AHP's drug-making division, Wyeth-Ayest Laboratories, was founded in 1860 when John and Frank Wyeth opened a drugstore in Philadelphia. The group expanded into other related industries until 1996 when it sold 80 per cent of its food services division for \$1.2 billion to concentrate solely on its pharmaceutical business.

But despite a wide product range — AHP manufactures products such as Advil, a painkiller, RhoAcrin cough syrup and Centrum vitamins — it has a recent history of product mishaps.

It faces thousands of lawsuits from women who began using the Norplant contraceptive device in 1996 and then complained that the company failed adequately to warn of side-effects such as depression and ovarian cysts.

More recently, legal action has been threatened over the reported side-effects of a slimming product which was withdrawn from the market last autumn. That could result in liabilities of up to \$4 billion, but AHP is said to have product liability insurance cover of only \$1 billion.

Profile: Monsanto

MONSANTO'S work on genetically modified plants has caused controversy about whether pesticide-resistant genes could "leak" to other plants or whether genetically modified crops might produce unexpected results.

When Robert Shapiro took over as chairman and chief executive three years ago, Monsanto spanned chemicals, pharmaceuticals, agricultural products and food ingredients. The share price languished just above \$10.

He made it a highly focused life sciences group looking to play a key role in applying gene technology to agriculture. The share price has soared.

The chemicals business, spun off under the Solutia banner has gone, replaced by seed production and distribution companies. Last month Monsanto bought 60 per cent of DeKalb Genetics and cotton seed producer Delta & Pine Land, taking Monsanto's spending in the sector to \$6 billion in three years. — Mark Milner

Profile: AHP

ONE of the driving forces behind AHP's inclination towards a merger is believed to be an impending succession crisis at the top of the group where Jack Stafford rules as chairman, president and chief executive.

Although AHP has sales of about \$9 billion and profits of more than £1 billion, the group has hit turbulence with the threat of lots of lawsuits over its slimming drug, Redux, which had to be withdrawn from the market last September.

Some analysts have estimated that the bill for this legal action could run as high as \$4 billion and high-profile actions absorb a damaging amount of management time.

That was thought to have been one of the factors which helped cool Britain's SmithKline Beecham's ardour when merger talks with AHP collapsed earlier this year. — Lisa Buckingham

India boosts arms bill as Pakistan extends its budget cuts

Suzanne Goldenberg in Islamabad, Jonathan Watts in Tokyo and Mark Milner in London report on the gloom spreading across Asia

INDIA and Pakistan yesterday moved to bolster ailing economies already facing sanctions imposed in the wake of their testing of nuclear weapons earlier this month.

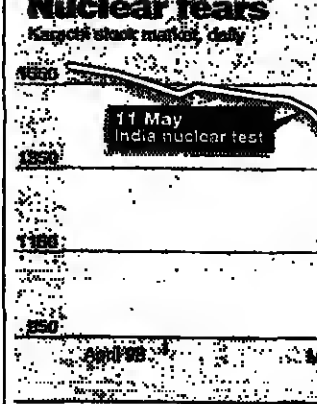
The Bharatiya Janata Party-led government unveiled a 14 per cent increase in defence spending as well as more money for nuclear energy and India's infrastructure.

In Pakistan, where the Karachi stock market fell almost 10 per cent yesterday, government officials revealed plans for even more sweeping austerity measures. The government was poised to halve non-development spending, according to Islamabad's information minister Mushahid Hussain.

In New Delhi the Hindu nationalist-led government said the budget package would revive India's economic growth, which slipped to 5 per cent in the fiscal year 1997-98, the lowest rate in the last five years.

Finance minister Yashwant Sinha promised to reduce red tape which foreign investors say hampers doing business in India and also pledged to sell stakes in Indian Airlines, a number of state-controlled ener-

Nuclear fears



gy companies and to open up the insurance market.

Pakistan is also hoping to ride out the impact of the sanctions imposed after its nuclear tests at the end of May, though at a price.

Mr Hussain said the government believed Pakistan could withstand their effects and falling investor confidence for the next year, largely by asking the entire population to do without.

"A lot of us feel this is a blessing in disguise," he said. "It could help the Pakistani people overcome that psyche of dependence which has been the bane of our existence."

He said all Pakistanis would make sacrifices for the bomb, including his own family which is giving up milk in tea.

Diplomats are sceptical that individual austerity measures can rescue an economy that was frail and corrupt even before sanctions.

Sentiment was gloomy throughout most of Asia. In Hong Kong, the benchmark Hang Seng index slumped 3.61 per cent following last Friday's announcement that the territory's economy had shrunk by 2 per cent in the three months through March — its first decline in 13 years.

In Japan — the region's economic engine — stock prices, bond yields and the value of the yen fell on fears about Asia's deteriorating economic health and new data confirming a slowdown in domestic consumption.

The Nikkei index of the Tokyo stock market slipped 2.23 per cent to 15,321, despite news of a tie-up between Nikko Securities Co, one of Japan's Big Three brokerages, and the US financial services giant, Travelers Group.

Elsewhere the economic turmoil was even more apparent. The Malaysia bourse lost 3.7 per cent following a report over the weekend that the economy had contracted by 1.8 per cent in the first quarter. The unexpectedly poor figure undermined the government's 2.5 per cent growth forecast for this year and raised the spectre of recession.

Similar fears pushed down stock indexes in Thailand, Taiwan, Singapore and Australia.

In Indonesia, share prices fell by 1.5 per cent as investors unloaded holdings in companies linked to former president Suharto, who was forced from power last month.

Notebook

Genetics argues against Godzilla



Edited by Mark Milner

AMERICAN Home Products and Monsanto became the latest corporate converts to the Godzilla theory yesterday. It is straightforward enough. As the billboards promoting the eponymous film have been telling the US public for months, "Size does matter". The rationale is familiar. The world in which the two companies operate is becoming more competitive, bringing new products to market is becoming more expensive. So size counts.

In a way, AHP had admitted it lacked critical mass when it started merger talks with SmithKline Beecham, only to be left at the altar when SKB opened similar, and equally unsuccessful, negotiations with Glaxo Wellcome. Monsanto, for its part, is big in plant genetics but is reckoned too small to steer a promising pharmaceuticals pipeline through the regulatory process and then provide effective marketing clout.

Their alliance looks set to start another wave of merger speculation. Merchant bankers looking for fat fees will no doubt tout the benefits of links involving any two of (say) DuPont, Novartis, Rhoeo-Ponenc, Hoechst or Zeneca.

Managements of any or all of the above ought to proceed with caution. Big mergers are not bound to succeed. Nor is size everything. In whizbang technologies — not least human genetics — small drugs companies are building links with small, entrepreneurial outfits, seeking to meld the creative spark of the unconventional and informal with the clout and staying power of big business without crushing the former underfoot.

Godzilla has been brought to cinema screens on the back of tremendous hype. As one Guardian critic noted, however: "What's disheartening is how enormously it falls short of expectations." It may become a tale of our time.

blue-chip borrower with a big appetite. The architects of European monetary union will view the latest data with particular pleasure. Euro-denominated debt roared ahead. The euro may not yet have arrived but the market for euro-debt clearly has.

Whether its next quarterly report shows the global financial sector in equally sanguine mood is open to doubt, however. The economic consequences of last year's Asian markets meltdown are beginning to be felt. Hong Kong is heading for recession. Unemployment in Japan is running at a post-war record — this in a society which cherishes "jobs for life". South Korean firms are cutting costs and sacking workers. In finance ministries around the world, fingers are tightly crossed that China will not be forced into a devaluation. To show the crisis is not an Asian preserve, the same could be said of Russia. Pressure on the rouble is growing.

As if that were not enough, Asia has been hit by the kind of event that banks risk assessment schemes find hard to measure — nuclear testing by India and Pakistan which has (at best) raised regional tensions and left both countries facing sanctions. The Indian currency has fallen sharply, in Pakistan share prices have nosedived.

Falling almost 10 per cent in value yesterday.

As one Karachi broker said, plaintively, of his country's nuclear test: "That's a very expensive bomb." Not just for Pakistan. If it helps trigger another outbreak of Asian contagion, the \$80 billion wiped of the Karachi stock market yesterday may prove to be only a fraction of the full price.

Late arrival

AMONTH or so ago, when the Bank of England's monetary policy committee was evenly split, the arrival of the ninth and final member would have been a big event. John Vickers' name would have been enough to sway the outcome of a meeting in either direction.

As it is, the 39-year-old Oxford academic's entrance on to the monetary stage is an anti-climax. Leaving aside the unexpected bump upwards in average earnings in February, the bulk of recent economic figures point to a slowdown in growth and an easing of inflationary pressures, suggesting that all nine MPC members will soon come round to the prevailing market view that rates have peaked at 7.25 per cent.

Stripped of conflict, the next four or five meetings could become boringly predictable.

However, the drama is likely to return towards the end of the year when the committee begins debating the merits of interest rate cuts in avoiding recession. As a careerist rather than a maverick, Mr Vickers may decide to vote with the Governor, who has been displaying uncharacteristically dovish tendencies of late. To start with, at least.

Nuclear fallout

CRISIS, what crisis? The Bank for International Settlements' latest commentary on events in the world's financial sector in the first quarter, has a determinedly upbeat tone. Clearly those involved in markets outside Asia are firm believers in the silver-lining-of-clouds theory.

As the BIS notes, the "flight to quality" kept bond yields at historical lows, equity markets on both sides of the Atlantic hit record levels and there was a record issue of international debt securities. There has, it seems, seldom been a better time to be a

Flextech pair earn £6.5m

Simon Beavis and Chris Barrie

THE two men who head Flextech, the pay-TV broadcaster, earned a combined £6.5 million in pay, perks and share-option deals in 1997 — the year when the company scraped into profit for the first time and signed the innovative UKTV deal with the BBC.

Roger Luard, the chief executive who was recently forced to go on extended sick leave and could be paid £3.5 million if he is unable to return to work, was most richly rewarded last year.

He earned £1.05 million in pay, bonuses and pension contributions and cashed in share options worth more

than £4.5 million, according to the annual accounts.

The pay package for Mr Luard, widely credited with turning Flextech from an oil services group into a main player in the world of multi-channel TV, included a £269,000 bonus. Of this, £250,000 was a special payment for completing the UKTV deal under which Flextech has set up four pay-TV channels using BBC material.

The group chairman, Adam Singer, also had a bumper pay year in 1997. He was paid £363,045 in pay and perks.

A company spokesman said that the payments reflected a momentous year for the company which saw it record a net profit of £1.9 million against losses of £15.6 million the year before.

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Canada 2.519	India 87.939	New Zealand 2.98	Sweden 12.46
Cyprus 0.83	Ireland 1.107	Norway 11.89	Switzerland 2.34
Denmark 10.80	Israel 5.926	Portugal 287.86	Turkey 422.200
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Azzurri's divine quality

In the second of our series on World Cup groups, Paddy Agnew finds Italy in ominous shape

ONE MONTH ago many Italian commentators were preparing the obituary to Roberto Baggio's international career, convinced that Italy's coach Cesare Maldini would risk nationwide opprobrium by leaving the Little Prince out of the squad for France '98.

Today Baggio not only finds himself in the Italian squad but also on standby to play in their opening World Cup game against Chile in Bordeaux on Thursday week. Furthermore, he is due to lead the attack in tonight's friendly against Sweden in Gothenburg.

The dramatic turnaround in Baggio's fortunes has been prompted by two factors. First, he has been in superb form this year, scoring 22 Serie A goals and looking sharper, fitter and stronger than at any time in his career.

Second, Alessandro Del Piero has yet to recover from the thigh muscle strain he picked up during Juventus's 1-0 defeat by Real Madrid in the Champions Cup final two weeks ago.

That Baggio had been written off is only too understandable. The 31-year-old has played only four times for Italy since the penalty miss that consigned them to defeat in the World Cup final against Brazil four years ago. Furthermore, Maldini has played Baggio only once since taking over from Arrigo Sacchi in December 1996.

When it came to crunch qualifying games such as those against England and Russia last autumn, Baggio was overlooked. Maldini also ignored the Divine Ponytail for the friendlies against Slovakia in January and Paraguay in April.

Asked about Baggio two months ago, Maldini replied that the player was being watched, before immediately going on to talk at length about Del Piero. The impression was that Baggio was out.

Persistent injury, indifferent form and two club changes in the past three seasons — from Juventus to Milan and then on to Bologna — have not helped Baggio at the moment of his important contribution to Italy's campaigns at the Italia '90 and USA '94 finals have faded.

Throughout all the recent



Rising again... Roberto Baggio has earned a surprise recall from Cesare Maldini, pictured right with his son Paolo who will also be prominent in Italy's campaign

vicissitudes of his career, however, Baggio maintained his self-belief — and burning desire to expunge the memory of that missed penalty kick in Pasadena. "Even if I had a good World Cup four years ago, what remains with me is the disappointment of losing the final on penalties. Even at the distance of four years, I still find it hard to accept that loss and harder still to accept my penalty miss."

Baggio's rejuvenation is just one further reason for including Italy in everyone's shortlist of tournament favourites.

England fans might do well to forget that 0-0 draw in Rome last October when Maldini admits, he did not get things right in his preparation and erred in fielding a three-man attack of Christian Vieri, Filippo Inzaghi and Gianfranco Zola.

Temperament and style, allied to the springtime form of Del Piero and Baggio, suggest that Italy should honour a tradition which has seen them win the cup three times, compete in two of the last four finals and reach the semi-finals in three of the last four tournaments.

The quintessentially Italian 5-2-2 formation favoured by Maldini guarantees solidity and economy of effort, two key factors in the context of an energy-sapping tournament at the end of a long hard league season.

As an eminently successful coach to Italy's Under-21 side, he won three European Championships with many of the players in his current squad — Maldini proved more flexible and adaptable than his critics might care to admit. In his preparations for France, he has taken on board the lessons of Italy's disappointing performance against England in Rome and their last-gasp qualifying struggle against Russia, whom they beat 2-1 on aggregate in a play-off.

Even allowing for traditionally poor autumnal performances from Italian teams, the

Azzurri looked short on flair and creativity in attack and midfield.

To remedy this, Maldini has drafted in Del Piero and Baggio, both of whom played little part in the qualifying campaign. One of them will support either Vieri or Fabrizio Ravanelli in attack.

He has also added skill and pace with the inclusion of Internazionale's winger Francesco Moriero and a playmaking alternative in the shape of Roma's central midfielder Luigi Di Biagio.

Moriero's dribbling ability and penchant for the spectacular make him a useful alternative to the defensive solidity of Angelo Di Livio on the right flank while Di Biagio will offer strong competition to any of the current first-choice midfield trio of Roberto Di Matteo, Demetrio Albertini and Duno Baggi.

Defence has always been the strong point of Maldini's teams but there have been doubts cast over the wisdom of using Alessandro Costacurta as sweeper given the way his form has declined with that of Milan's Maldini appears to have been alert to the problem and has taken the precaution of recalling the 34-year-old Giuseppe Bergomi, who won a World Cup medal at 18 in 1982.

Bergomi has been in excellent form this season with Internazionale, often playing in the role of sweeper.

However, the hint of defensive frailty and the loss of the Juventus goalkeeper Angelo Peruzzi to injury will be glossed over if Del Piero is fit to carry on terrorising defences as he did last season and if Baggio can reproduce his form of 1994.

All in all, ignore Italy at your peril.



Group B form guide

Italy
Odds 7-1
Last five matches (most recent first, Italy score first): Paraguay 3-1; Slovakia 2-0; Russia 1-1; England 0-0
Group schedule: Chile, June 11; Cameroon, June 17; Austria, June 23

Chile
Odds 10-1
Last five matches (most recent first, Chile score first): Uruguay 2-2; Argentina 0-1; Lithuania 1-0; Colombia 2-0
Group schedule: Italy, June 11; Austria, June 17; Cameroon, June 23

Much will hinge on Alessandro Del Piero, although he played little part in the qualifying campaign. He is expected to recover from a thigh injury and on recent form could be the star of the tournament. Roberto Baggio's surprise recall gives Italy an extra creative cutting edge.

Plenty of class in central midfield, with Francesco Moriero a potential heir to Bruno Conti on the right.

Italy will be strong at the heart of the defence which should enable Paolo Maldini and Gianluca Pessotto plenty of scope to make strong overlapping runs from full-back. Cesare Maldini will lose little sleep over the loss of Angelo Peruzzi given the excellence of Italy's other goalkeepers.

Play-off qualifiers, Italy look a good bet for the semi-finals and beyond.

Chile look like Italy's only real rival for top spot in the group. Cesare Maldini was at Wembley in February when they beat England 2-0 and he called them "a very good team".

Like everyone else, Maldini has been impressed by the twin strike force of Marcelo Salas, for whom Lazio have bid River Plate \$12.5 million, and Ivan Zamorano. Between them they scored 23 goals in qualifying.

In Jose Luis Sierra they possess a playmaker of vision, Pedro Reyes and Javier Morales form a rugged barrier to be broken and are more than capable when in possession.

It is Chile's first appearance in the finals since 1982 when they went out in the first round. But this is a much better equipped side and they should go a lot further this time.

Austria
Odds 15-1
Last five matches (most recent first, Austria score first): Hungary 2-3; Belarus 4-0; Belarus 1-0; Sweden 1-0
Group schedule: Cameroon, June 11; Chile, June 17; Italy, June 23

Cameroon
Odds 15-1
Last five matches (most recent first, Cameroon score first): Algeria 2-1; Guinea 2-2; Congo 0-1; Algeria 2-1; Guinea 2-2
Group schedule: Austria, June 11; Chile, June 17; Italy, June 23

Austria's experienced coach Herbert Prohaska attempts to maximise his side's limited potential with a cautious defensive formation in which Toni Polster is often cast in a lone role up front. Polster, 33, is Austria's leading scorer of all time with 41 goals and is still capable of causing any side problems.

They have plenty of experience elsewhere in the tournament. In the 1990s, he can call on talented players such as defender Pierre Wome and Rigobert Song and the striker, Francois Omam-Biyik.

Cameroon represent the classic African enigma. They have the talent but do they have the organisation and discipline? Cameroon are no strangers to the finals, having qualified in 1982, 1990 and 1994. They gave England a major fright at Italia '90 when only inexperienced, deprived them of a semi-final place.

The fact that Cameroon's French coach Claude Le Roy only took up his appointment on March 31 in the wake of a disappointing African Nations Cup performance suggests all is not well with the Indomitable Lions.

However, Le Roy has been there before and successfully too, having twice coached Cameroon to the African Nations Cup final in the 1990s. He can call on talented players such as defender Pierre Wome and Rigobert Song and the striker, Francois Omam-Biyik.

Cameroon represent the classic African enigma. They have the talent but do they have the organisation and discipline? Cameroon are no strangers to the finals, having qualified in 1982, 1990 and 1994. They gave England a major fright at Italia '90 when only inexperienced, deprived them of a semi-final place.

Cricket

Late Lara hit by fine of £2,000

John Beaumont

BRIAN LARA's failure to arrive in time for Sunday's AXA League game at Taunton cost the Warwickshire and West Indies captain \$2,000 yesterday.

It might make only a small dent in Lara's wallet — he is understood to be earning more than £100,000 for the season — but it was the heaviest financial penalty imposed on any player by Warwickshire and was a direct result of their disappointment at Lara's failure to keep them informed of his whereabouts.

When Lara left Edgbaston on Tuesday to attend to business in Trinidad, it was intended that he would return on Friday so the county booked him on a flight to Heathrow. But Lara was detained in Trinidad and had to make his own arrangements, which led to him arriving at Gatwick early on Sunday.

Warwickshire were unaware of Lara's change of plans until late on Saturday and although he arrived at Taunton 15 minutes before the start of Sunday's game, his failure to inform them of his precise whereabouts meant his name was omitted from the team sheet.

Cricket

News and Scores

0930 16 13 +

Counties update

Derbyshire	24	Middlesex	33
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Essex	26	Nottingham	35
Glamorgan	27	Somerset	36
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Hampshire	29	Sussex	38
Kent	30	Warwickshire	39
Lancs	31	Worcestershire	40
Leics	32	Yorkshire	41

Complete county scores

0930 16 13 +

0930 16 13 +

0930 16 13 +

0930 16 13 +

0930 16 13 +

0930 16 13 +

Tour match: Gloucestershire v South Africans

Rhodes finds easy route to impress for Test place

David Foot at Nevill Road

BOB WOOLMER, the South Africa coach, last night hinted that Jonty Rhodes was now a strong candidate for Thursday's opening Test at Edgbaston. "I can't recall better cricket from him than this. He played some terrific shots and put us in a position to win in Bristol."

Rhodes, 26, was now a strong candidate for Thursday's opening Test at Edgbaston. "I can't recall better cricket from him than this. He played some terrific shots and put us in a position to win in Bristol."

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had declared, leaving Gloucestershire to score 302 off 68 overs. Kirsten had gone on, with an ominous remorselessness and without risk, to an undefeated 131 and the Man of the Match award.

Gloucestershire's reply was anaemic, all over in 24 hours and embarrassment softened only by a whitewash last week's stand-off by Jon Lewis and, more so, Mike Smith who crashed seven boundaries off 17 balls.

Accepting that the South African bowling was fast, roller-pitched and twice as threatening as in the first innings, some of the dismissals carried the resigned air of over-hospitality. Hosts determined to make sure their distinguished guests could get away in time to catch an early train.

Tim Hancock stayed for an hour with some defiant

boundaries. Matt Windows revealed the most reliable technique, unlucky then to be confronted by Makhaya Ntini's best ball of the innings. But for too many the liaison with the crease was all too transitory.

Gregor Macmillan, curbing the natural propensity of his daring early aggression, was still seduced as he hooked to long leg.

Mark Alleyne, already a century maker, now played on without scoring. Roh Cummins rapidly lost sight of his departing middle stump; Reggie Williams was taken off by another stand-in stumper Gerry Liebenberg.

Seven wickets crumbled in a spineless heap for 36 runs in 13 overs. Ntini, Ntente Hayward and Lance Klusener were impressively fired up as Gloucestershire tottered on their way to defeat by 167 runs inside 32 overs.

Championship

Middx v Glamorgan

Glamorgan stunned by Ramprakash and Langer

Nigel Fuller at Lord's

MARK Ramprakash and Justin Langer maintained their rich vein of form to earn Middlesex a nine-wicket victory and in the process the England batsman joined the elite band who have taken hundreds off all the first-class counties.

Ramprakash achieved that feat with his 43rd first-class century. Mike Gatting was the last Middlesex player to collect a full set, doing so two years ago with his 90th century.

The final day beckoned with the reigning champions favourite to deny their opponents achieving the highest score of the match to ensure their second championship success of the summer. In the event the Middlesex captain and Langer made nonsense of a 313 target with hundreds rich in quality during an unbeaten partnership of 123 but they were still 266 short of their 419 target when the weather broke at lunch.

The match was abandoned as a draw at 4pm; the result maintained Worcestershire's unbeaten championship record but cost Sussex a chance of tracking Surrey at the top of the table.

Yorkshire were in danger of an embarrassing defeat against Oxford University but they reached 200 for seven, having been set a victory target of 291 at The Parks.

The students scented victory when the county slipped to 173 for seven despite the wicket. His 183, containing 20 boundaries, carried his championship aggregate to 765 from only six completed innings for an average of 127.5. Ramprakash's 128 from 212 balls contained 21 fours.

Hockey

England sixth as cup goes Dutch

ENGLAND finished sixth in the World Cup, just as they did four years ago in Sydney, while Holland won the trophy for the third time by beating Spain in the final with a golden goal, writes Pat Royle in Utrecht.

England were beaten 4-2 by Pakistan in the fifth-place match, Russell Garcia and Calum Giles scoring from two second-half corners after Pakistan had raced into a 4-0

lead in the first half, three of the goals coming in a devastating five-minute spell.

The host country, who came from 3-0 down, scored two goals inside a minute, before beating Spain 3-2 with the golden goal two minutes from the end of extra-time from a corner by Teun de Nooijer. Germany took the bronze, beating Australia 1-0 with a first-half corner goal from Bjorn Michel.

The Guardian

Cross the Channel for a fiver

A fistful of football news

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footballguardian.co.uk

Westwood motors on route 66, page 13

Kournikova's tear-jerker, page 13

Lara back in the doghouse, page 15

Ramprakash joins county set, page 15

Sports **Guardian****The Hoddle case against Gazza**The magician was in danger of becoming a broken wand, says **David Lacey** in La Manga

GLENN HODDLE has left Paul Gascoigne out of the England World Cup squad because he feared that the player was an injury waiting to happen. And when armies move quickly they cannot afford to stop for the wounded.

As a member of Ron Greenwood's World Cup squad in Spain in 1982 and Bobby Robson's England side in Mexico four years later, Hoddle has had first-hand experience of how quickly casualties can disrupt the best-laid plans. Kevin Keegan and Trevor Brooking, crucial to Greenwood's success in Spain, missed out on the Mexico tour because of injuries sustained in the earlier tournament while taking Bryan Robson to Monterrey with a suspect shoulder cost England his services after just two matches.

In Italia 90, Bryan Robson was again forced early by an injury and it is wryly coincidental that now, as manager of Middlesbrough, he may well suffer the backlash of Gascoigne's bitter disappointment. It is difficult, however, to see how Hoddle could have acted otherwise in the circumstances.

There is some substance in the argument that Gascoigne was the only player England had who might have provided the magician's touch which is often the difference between reaching a World Cup final and finishing among the also-rans. Equally he could have become a broken wand long before Hoddle's team made significant progress.

The England manager has simply looked at the facts as they stood and relied upon the evidence of his own eyes in the three matches against Saudi Arabia at Wembley, and Morocco and Belgium in Casablanca. Having studied the videos he concluded that Gascoigne was not up to it.

Yesterday, moreover, he implied that Gascoigne could have done more to help him-

self between leaving Rangers for Middlesbrough and joining up with the England squad. "I think that some of his lack of fitness is self-inflicted," Hoddle said, "yes of course, that's obvious. There are a lot of things he could have done, perhaps, to get himself into better shape."

"I've gone out on a limb with Paul," the England coach continued. "I've done so many things to try and make him see what's needed in the modern game from him at the age of 31."

"This is a tournament against the best in the world. I had hoped that he was going

'The majority of his recent injuries have occurred because he's not sharp enough to get away from defenders.'

to make me feel that he still had something to offer us. But it doesn't take a genius to work out that it hasn't panned out like that."

Gascoigne's entire career has been blighted by injuries but now Hoddle believes that the player's lack of fitness is becoming a contributory factor. "Why is he getting injured?" he asked. "Broadly speaking, it's because he's not physically fit. The majority of his recent injuries have occurred because he's not sharp enough to get away from defenders."

Other countries have gone into World Cups with injured players and found it worth the risk. Karl-Heinz Rummenigge twice came off the bench for West Germany to rouse flagging teams in the tournaments of 1982 and 1986. Roberto Baggio was plainly not

fit for Italy at the start of the last World Cup but eventually saw them to the final before missing the crucial kick in the shoot-out with Brazil. Neither of these players, however, was suffering Gascoigne's overall lack of match fitness and despite the reaction Hoddle has received in some quarters — reminiscent of the way the BBC switchboard was jammed after the death of Grace Archer — he could not afford to keep Gazza in the squad simply for old time's sake.

"I could have looked back to what he did in Rome and against Cameroon and said fine, I'll take him," Hoddle explained, "but he isn't anywhere nearly in the same shape. His fitness levels are probably lower than they've been for a long time."

Hoddle reckons that he has a weaker England squad without a 100 per cent fit Gascoigne but a stronger one now that the risk of taking a below-par player to France has been removed. Modern top-class football, as Hoddle pointed out, is as much about athleticism as it is about technical skills and even Gascoigne's most devoted followers could not claim that he cut an athletic figure in Casablanca last week.

Paul Scholes looks the player most likely to fill Gascoigne's role when England open their World Cup programme against Tunisia in Marseille on Monday week. If Darren Anderton's fitness continues to improve at the present rate he could become an option on the right with David Beckham moving inside, and the long-striding legs of Steve McManaman might worry tiring defenders.

In the end Hoddle did not even want to risk Gascoigne as a substitute. "There's an art to coming off the bench," he said. "You can't take 20 minutes to get into a game."

That, ultimately, was Gascoigne's problem. He took too long to get into a game, and Hoddle had to call time.

Leader comment, page 11
The Unforgiving Hoddle, page 14



Finishing touches... Glenn Hoddle closely watches Les Ferdinand train in Spain yesterday

PHOTOGRAPH: SEAN DEMPSEY

Ethiopian smashes record by five seconds

Duncan Mackay in Hengelo

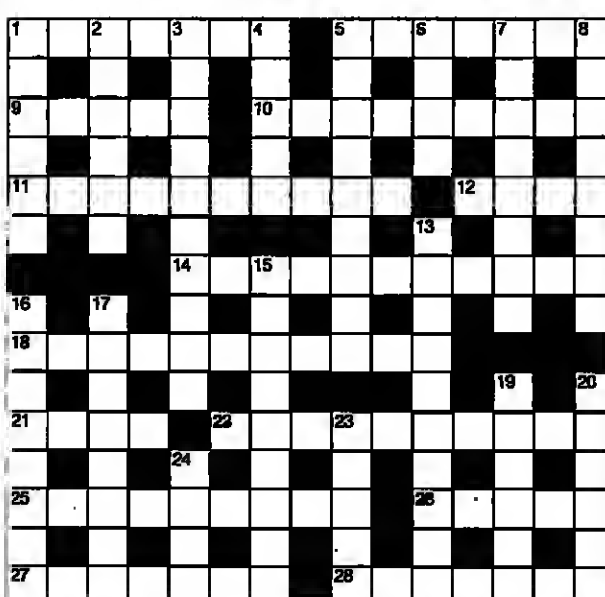
FIREWORKS exploded in celebration of yet another remarkable performance from Haile Gebrselassie at the Fanny Blankers-Koen Stadion last night. The tiny Ethiopian kept the promise he made nine months ago by setting the 13th world record of his career, establishing figures for the 10,000 metres of 26min 22.75sec.

That took 5.10sec off the Kenyan Paul Tergat's record set in Brussels last August on the night Gebrselassie lost his world record for the 10,000m and 5000m. He was among the first to congratulate Tergat but, as they shook hands, Gebrselassie told him: "I shall regain it in Hengelo."

The Olympic champion is the third man to set a world record for the distance three times, joining Emil Zatopek and Ron Clarke. How he loves this quiet town in North-east Holland: it was his fourth world record here in five years. "I expected to go faster," he said. "I will next time."

He had prepared meticulously for this race, returning to Ethiopia to train at altitude and bringing three of his team-mates here to help set the pace. They helped Gebrselassie to half-way in 13:11.53, before leaving him to run the last four kilometres on his own. He was then helped by the 20,000 capacity crowd who cheered home the man they have christened "Mr Hengelo". As "Scatman", Gebrselassie's favourite techno track, blared out over the loudspeakers they banged against the advertising boards to inspire him to a last lap of 58sec.

Meeting report, page 14

Guardian Crossword No 21,290**Across**

- 1 Drink from this, getting drunk — but jog memory, finally (4,3)
- 5 Show old lover greeting was cutting? (7)
- 9 Sarah's son has given nomination for SF writer (5)
- 10 Going batty during the night? (9)
- 11 When it's heard, would run

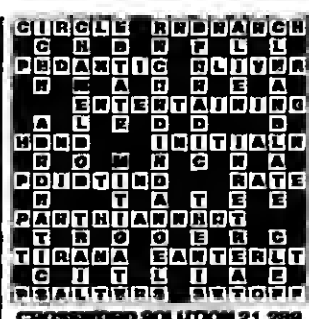
back to identify this predator (6,4)

- 12 Almost do unpaid work for The European? (4)
- 14, 15 Showing off means being extravagant, (11,11)
- 21 With cover rejected, left in something of a pickle? (4)
- 22 Men from the board go to ground in part of Australia (10)

- 26 Stymied, if given cryptic version? (9)
- 26 One-night stand nearly brightened up operator's tenor (5)
- 27 Are old-fashioned school group offered creative activity... (3,4)
- 28 ... idle? Author's output hardly lacks content (7)

Down

- 1 Score half as many again? (8)
- 2, 17 Composers idiomatically describing 24, most of the time (6,3,5)
- 3 The racing fraternity make dodgy manoeuvres with minor suit (6,4)
- 4 Using some jargon, owing to a big 60s' hit? (2,3)
- 5 Trees defined by poor clue? A pity! (9)
- 6 Passage read aloud is a bit of a drag (4)
- 7, 19 Gloomy individual perhaps collected material from comics? (6,2,6)
- 8 Put on a show over the Channel (8)
- 13 Being too cool with darling that's fine and sweet (5,5)
- 15 Newish element one commonly found in Pentium processing (9)
- 16 Account one intended writing up for scholarly circles (8)
- 17 See 2
- 19 See 7

Set by Fawley

- 20 Strange trait producing uneven quality? (6)
- 23 Mostly wonder about fund for the future (5)
- 24 Lush vegetation could be one's problem (4)

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**Jim White****Park life and a winter sport crossing boundary**

DURING England's tour of the Caribbean over the winter, much was made of the decline in West Indies cricket, particularly in Jamaica.

Not out at the wicket, perhaps, where England were dispatched with customary speed. But on the beaches, on the scrubland in Kingston, in the open public spaces where the locals gather in their spare time. Here a revolution was going on. Instead of playing pick-up games of cricket, matches which had provided the backdrop for a thousand colour reports over the years,

West Indians young and old were doing something new. They were playing football.

More inspired by the Reggae Boys than Lara's Lads, they were in the grip of an intoxicating addiction: World Cup fever. They had increased the size of the ball, dropped the sight-screen in favour of the goalpost and swapped flannels for lurid yellow nylon shirts with a pattern down the chest seemingly modelled on a baby's bib after the baby has just thrown up its pen soup.

Being fied by enthusiasts for cricket, the articles about a new sporting love affair carried a moral undertone. This shift of allegiances was reported as if it signalled a decline in the nation's fabric similar to the one which occurred when marijuana was superseded as the local drug of choice by crack cocaine.

It makes one wonder what the same writers would make of a walk through any park in Britain over the last few days. What they will have seen, as the sun made its first sustained appearance of the year, is dozens of young enthusiasts, red-faced and lobster-shouldered, sweating their way through games of football.

They will have seen boys in Brazil shirts fantasising that they were Ronaldo, boys in England shirts practising Shearer celebrations, girls,

studied and determined, honing their Asprilla cartwheels. What they won't have seen — in weather perfect for it — is much in the way of pick-up cricket. There will have been the occasional apologetic game, of course, usually involving an eager father and several reluctant fielders, enviously eyeing the football game going on next door.

But in general, in the parks of Britain, cricket has been reduced to the status of Frisbee or aimlessly chucking a stick for the dog: something you might do occasionally but not really mean it.

You can see it everywhere in this country. Cricket, once our national summer pursuit, is being crushed by the juggernaut that is football, a game which no longer respects boundaries of season.

THE intriguing question is not the moral one proposed by those commentators. There is nothing intrinsically inferior about football, nothing delinquent in a preference for pig's bladder. What is interesting — and vital for its well-being — is what cricket can do to reverse its comparative fall in the affections of the nation's youth.

How can it recover from a situation in which the average 10-year-old in Britain is more

likely to be able to name three members of the Belgian World Cup squad than three players in the England cricket team? How can it, in short, become our summer game again?

Some countries — Essex, for instance — have been proselytising, talking cricket to primary schools, encouraging girls to play, offering free coaching sessions. They know that the best way to create a new generation of spectators is first to encourage participation in the game. But the game needs more than spirited grassroots work like this. It needs a lead from the top.

Sorting out the shape of the County Championship would be a start, though frankly that is of relevance mainly to the 85 people across the country who regularly attend matches.

What cricket needs most of all is role models, heroes who will encourage worm-riddled bats to be removed from garden sheds and played with. This week, it may pass unnoticed under the subcontinental levels of fall-out from the Gazza sacking, the Test series starts. A resounding, uplifting, thumping victory against South Africa is what English cricket needs to remind everyone it is still being played in the World Cup summer. In which case we can expect Ronaldo, Shearer and chums to hold sway for a little longer.

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